MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME II　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27TH, 1917　NUMBER 9

Contents

Editorial paragraphs 229

Special Articles

Dangers of "Hyphenating" America's Foreign Trade ... . J. B. P. 232

A Reasonable Man's Peace .....H. G. Wells 234

Silver.....G. W. M. 236

The Best Books on China and the Chinese..... 238

News Summary of the Week 240

Men and Events 242

Women's Work 243

Far Eastern Press Opinion 245

Finance and Commerce..... 252

New Books and Publications

The Common Aims of Great Britain and America..... 259

WHATEVER principles the Chinese Southern provinces, which are in semi-revolt against the Central Government, may be contending for, the outstanding fact of the present dispute is that it rages around personalities rather than around principles. While in a general way it is true that the point at issue is that the Southern leaders ask that the Mandate convening the National Council should be cancelled and a new Parliament should be convoked, all the incidental moves that are taking place would indicate that these abstract principles are to a great extent political camouflage; that is, the guns of personal ambition are obscured under the foliage of constitutional and parliamentary questions. This statement, however, in no way belittles the fact that the Southerners are in deadly earnest.

THE two principal personalities in the South are Sun Yat Sen and General Lu Yung-ting, Inspecting Commissioner of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. Dr. Sun's services to the cause of Liberalism in China are well known and the Chinese public, no matter what happens, will always have a warm spot in their hearts for him. But his reputation generally has dimmed considerably since the Revolution of 1911. The fact that he is a visionary and has been so long out of the country as to be out of touch with the substantial portion of the populace, and that he has shown himself not nearly as useful for practical work as he is in the propagation of agitation are among the reasons why his popularity has waned; and there are others. In recent weeks Dr. Sun has been overshadowed by General Lu, who, in the words of the Peking Daily News, "has a much stronger personal following, and with the additional advantage of controlling the strings of the local purse."

GENERAL Lu seems to have achieved his purpose of rallying around him the four provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kweichow and Fukien, and evidently hopes to gain further strength as time goes on. No one, apparently, realizes better than he, that as things stand, he would have little chance of ejecting the Peiyang militarists from their entrenched points of vantage, but at the same time political currents indicate that he can confidently hope for assistance, should it come to a genuine pitched battle, from some of the other provinces. Although clashes have take place in the province of Hunan, here again it would seem that they are in fact only flea-bites, and that both sides really want to come to terms and not to fight. We should say that the little incidents so far are really reminders from one side to the other that they really are prepared to fight if an eventual compromise cannot be reached. In the meantime the Shanghai and Techow arsenals are working day and night turning out ammunition for the northern troops, and hundreds of thous-

ands of dollars are being despatched from Peking to Hunan to be used in connection with the military operations there, and there seems to be good grounds for the statement of the Peking Gazette that "it looks as if the new Japanese loan will be swallowed up by the enormous demand for money now made by the military commanders."

ALTHOUGH many of the leaders of the Liberal movement in South China are not unfriendly to Japan, a number of them having been educated there and lived there when things at home were a little too warm for comfort, neither they nor the Chinese populace generally likes to see the Government borrowing money from Japan to buy arms from that country, particularly when such a loan, on the authority of so prominent a Japanese paper as the Osaka Mainichi, is merely a pretext to secure indirect control of the Chinese army. Nor is it lost sight of among the leaders of Chinese opinion that although the Terauchi Ministry at present in power in Japan—even though one of its emissaries has hazarded the heralding of a Japanese "Monroe Doctrine"—is losing power in the Island Empire, and that a fierce political struggle has begun there with the object of overturning Terauchi and with his overthrow to inaugurate a "stronger" policy regarding China.

WE regret not being able to present to our readers this week or for several weeks any of Mr. T. R. Jernigan's valuable Notes on Current Events, as Mr. Jernigan, whose fame as a sportsman is only second to that as a writer, has gone on a hunting trip into the interior for several weeks. We take the liberty, however, to reiterate some of Mr. Jernigan's views on the position in China: "The trouble now is that the Constitution, which foreign Powers have recognised as the government of China, has been pigeonholed by one political party and the other is demanding that it be put into practical operation. There would be no Republic without the constitution. There is no sense in declaring for a Republic and then doing away with the constitution on which the Republic must stand or fall . . . Why hold up the constitution and go on attempting to carry on a government without a charter? The day has passed for absolute governments, and China is not going back to the ways of the old days . . . What I advocate is, that the constitution be made effective, a new parliament be elected, and President Feng be no longer referred to as acting President, but be the President of the Republic of China by virtue of the constitution, and with the power to appoint, with parliamentary approval, his own cabinet. Everybody is tired of a few military men, whether in the North or in the South, getting together and calling themselves the government of China, while their countrymen are drowning and starving."

ELSEWHERE in this issue of the REVIEW will be found a list of the "best books on China." The list was submitted by Prof. W. Reginald Wheeler of Hangchow Christian College, as his contribution to a recent competition for a list of best books on China that was announced by this journal. The list includes thirty-five books on practically every important phase of Chinese life and in the opinion of Dr. Wu Ting Fang, Dr. F. L. Hawks-Pott and Mr. Julean Arnold, who acted as judges of the competition, it is the "best list of books on China." Perhaps it would be better, however, to use Prof. Wheeler's words when he submitted his list: "The list might be increased to double its present number, but it would be pretty difficult to reduce it without leaving out something of value." Since the readers of the REVIEW have taken much interest in this competition, as the number of contributions from foreigners and Chinese alike show, they will be interested in knowing that the competition received its inspiration from the great number of inquiries that have come to the REVIEW from colleges, universities, business firms, and individuals in all parts of America on the subject, "What are the best books on China and where may we obtain them?" One of the large banking institutions of New York recently wrote us regarding the competition and stated that the entire list would be ordered for the bank library.

A FEW years ago considerable interest was aroused in America in a list of books compiled by Dr. Eliot, then president of Harvard University, which were included in Dr. Eliot's "five foot library," a library of the world's best classics that no person could read and remain uneducated. Now we have a list of best books on China and its only value lies in its use. We recommend this list of books to every college library whether in China or elsewhere. We recommend it to every foreigner who is interested in China. We recommend it to every bookseller and suggest that this "library on China" be bound in some distinctive form and marketed as extensively as possible. It would be most excellent business for the Chinese Ministry of Education to see that this list of books gets the widest possible publicity both at home and abroad. It would be well worth while for the foreign consulates in China to recommend this list of books to the managers of all firms now doing business in China or expecting to do so; and this advice applies especially to every young man who comes to China to take a position with a foreign firm. In brief, read these books, and you will not remain in ignorance of China and her art, her people,

customs, business, philosophy, religion, trade, finance, history,—everything. Then you will not come under the classification of a recent writer on China who said that the average foreign business man in China reminded him of "a bat flying around in a cave." And the best result of reading this "library on China" is that it will create the desire for more information and that will result in *all* the good books on China being read. In this way only is sound public opinion created. In this way closer relations between China and the rest of the world will really be brought about.

MR. PUTNAM Weale writes from Washington under date of September 13 as follows: "The sojourn of the Ishii mission in America has already been productive of great results——at last some realization of what the United States stands for in this age of steel has been awakened in the mind of official Japan. Viscount Ishii and his numerous staff have seen soldiers in camps, battleships, iron-plants and munitions in such profusion that a subtle change may already be said to have taken place regarding the Far Eastern problem. A Power that has already 45 destroyers operating off the coasts of England and plans to raise that number as rapidly as possible to 450 (vide the recent Destroyer vote passed by Congress) is a very different power to the old America. A Power that has already 11½ million men under arms, and which will have three millions in the army and a quarter of a million in the navy by next year, possesses a poise and a prestige which the mere enunciation of general principles never confers. For the most remarkable fact of to-day is that the United States, the home of pacifism, par excellence, will end the war by having armed forces on land and sea equal to the forces of the British Empire—permanently allied with them and devoted to attaining the same aims and objects. In such circumstances what of traditional diplomacy—of the bargaining of other people's rights and possessions? The answer is simplicity itself. Write a huge zero and be careful to see that that zero brings within its circle the entire battleground of Eastern Asia."

"MR. Britling Does Not See it Through" is the way The London Morning Post sums up the article "A Reasonable Man's Peace," printed in another column of the REVIEW. Said paper taunts Mr. Wells with a reference to the fact that "when the war began he was absorbed in writing novels on Free Love, State Motherhood, and other delicious and absorbing topics." A correspondent in the same paper writes:

May I point out that "A Reasonable Man's Peace," is based upon two false assumptions? Mr. Wells first assumes that there is a "reasonable" body of opinion in Germany regarding the war, and, secondly, that that body of opinion is open to an appeal on the part of the Allies. Both assumptions, of course, are without any foundation. The only man whose opinion could be considered as "reasonable" in regard to world politics within the German Empire at the present time is Carl Liebknecht, who is a prisoner in a German hospital and is completely muzzled. Moreover, the German Government would never allow any appeal within reason to reach any of its citizens who might be willing to consider such an appeal. Mr. Gerard, the late American Ambassador to Berlin, sums up this question in a recent chapter of his "Four Years in Germany." He says: "Americans must understand that the Germans will stop at nothing to win this war, and that the only thing they respect is force." A good many of us have been saying this ever since the war started, but neither our former Cabinets nor the present one seem fully to grasp this, and, consequently, by allowing the pro-German Pacifists in this country to continue to spread their poisonous propaganda, there are to-day a large number of people who are now of the same opinion as Mr. Wells namely, that the Germans are in such a reasonable frame of mind that they are willing to consider the claims of the Allies if placed before them. It is somewhat significant that whilst in Russia the Government is arresting and imprisoning their Leninites, ours are holding their meetings as usual and endeavoring to undermine the *moral* of this country.

HAVING refused to obey the order of Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor at the Shanghai Mixed Court, to the effect that he must register according to the Municipal Notification, the German subject whose case had occupied the time of the Court for several sittings has been committed to prison for contempt of court, and he is to remain there until he signifies in writing to the Captain Superintendent of Police his willingness to register. Magistrate Kuan seems to have "assented" to the judgment by his silence. He, however, endorsed the records of the Court in the Chinese language to the following effect: "Let the defendant respectfully act in accordance with the order of the Waichiao-

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THOMAS F. MILLARD, Editor — J. B. POWELL, Assistant Editor

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917

pu respecting the regulations for the treatment of enemy subjects." This, of course, did not necessarily indicate that the German should not obey the Municipal Notification. The Chinese Press report that General Lu Yung-hsiang had sent a telegram to Shanghai to the effect that Mr. Wang Ta-hsieh, Minister of Foreign Intercourse, "had sacrificed his country's sovereignty if he agreed to the Shanghai Municipal Council's demand to register German and Austrian subjects." As a consequence, Mr. Wang has declared his readiness to resign.

Dangers of "Hyphenating" America's Foreign Trade

A FEW weeks ago the REVIEW printed this editorial from the Chinese-Owned Peking Evening Times: "It is reliably reported among Chinese official circles that the Japanese Electric Company of Tokio is trying to get concessions for installing electric light plants for fifteen cities in north and central China under certain conditions and that as an experiment, certain American capitalists will be invited to share the concessions so as to establish the principle of Japan-American co-operation in the commercial exploitation of China. But from our Chinese viewpoint, the Japanese and the Americans should not co-operate and should compete separately in the Chinese markets solely because we Chinese do not like to see such joint exploitation of our Country at the point of the Japanese sword entirely for the benefit of our island neighbor and to the great detriment of our goodwill toward the Americans. In comparing with the smart Japanese, certainly our American friends, diplomats, and others, are not doing their part in a satisfactory manner because they do not work so close with the Chinese as their Japanese competitors do; thus they are losing in the Chinese markets."

Since Baron Shibusawa's specially timed visit to America about two years ago as a representative of Japanese big business (and Government) there has been much discussion in the United States as to Japanese-American "cooperation" in the industrial development of China. That some firms have lent an ear to the Japanese implication, "we have the brains, you have the money; let's work together" is known. It is also known that the American government is not likely to permit its larger business organizations (even though they had the inclination, which they have not when the facts are all known) to fall into this scheme of developing China at the "point of the Japanese sword" as stated in the foregoing editorial from the Peking newspaper. This would be entirely antagonistic to America's previously announced altruistic ideals in dealing with China and would also be entirely antagonistic to the ideals of America as expressed by President Wilson on the entrance of America into the struggle of democracy against autocracy. In short America is in this war to see that weak nations are given a free opportunity to develop along their own lines and without harmful influence on the part of other nations that happen to be strong in a military way.* With this idea in mind, it is rather surprising to note an interview with Mr. William H. Williams, vice-president of the firm of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, Inc. of New York, that appeared in the April number of Asia Magazine. Parts of Mr. William's interview follow:

"I believe that Japan's attitude and policy with respect to China is exactly correct as far as Japan is concerned. Japan sees in China her greatest field for trade and material advantage. She is going to develop that trade to her own advantage. We (Americans) have advocated the 'open door' in China in order to benefit our own trade. England is looking out for herself. I do not blame Japan in her attitude but feel that it is the natural one for her to take. If therefore Japan has undoubted right to a large share of the trade with China by virtue of her position, her trading ability, and what is more, perhaps, the strength of her government in standing firmly back of a decisive foreign policy, it is up to us to examine this attitude and her rights in relation to our own."

The interview then goes on to explain why the United States should join up with Japan for the exploitation of China under the "fifty-fifty" conditions of the Shibusawa plan, that has been so completely repudiated by thinking Americans who see in it Japan's device for tying America's hands so that she could never object to Japanese aggressions in China. The interview continues:

"I know that Japan not once but several times has approached American capital with specific propositions for a definite plan of co-operation for development in China. Her financiers have urged her ability to afford strong Government protection back of private investment as a definite reason why American capital should join hands with Japanese in this work. I am willing to say to anybody that in order to accomplish the development of China during our time I would have Americans enter into such a plan with the Japanese on a basis of fifty-fifty of our share of an enterprise entered into with the Chinese as the other shareholders. Co-operation with Japan therefore, is a probable solution of the present question. I repeat that I regard Japan's attitude as prefectly correct so far as Japan is concerned. Furthermore, it is to our advantage to join with Japan. I believe that Japan is sincere, that she wants an opportunity

for trade development, that she does not want to rule China. I believe that this country should take Japan at her word and enter into co-operation with her. Naturally any such co-operation will at first, if not understood, excite the disapproval and antagonism of the Chinese against us. The fact, however, that Chinese business and finance would be sharing profits, should make it clear that it is the only feasible plan for developing quickly the resources of the country."

It should be mentioned here that this interview with Mr. Williams appeared after he had made an extensive tour of the Orient in connection with the establishment of branches of his company in Shanghai and also in Japan. These branches are included under a separate Delaware corporation known as "Gaston, Williams & Wigmore. Far Eastern Division, Inc." The branch in Japan is said to be under the control of a Japanese manager.

Of course Mr. Williams has a right to his opinions regarding the commercial exploitation of China—likewise ourselves—and likewise the Chinese since it is their country that would be "developed," under this hyphenated plan of co-operation. The point we wish to make is that the plan assumes a weakness in American business, that no American likes to admit—and is not going to admit. In our opinion there are but four reasons why American business organizations should go into an agreement of this kind along the lines that the Japanese suggest: The first assumes that Japanese permission must be obtained before Americans can engage in business in China; the second assumes that Americans haven't sufficient capital to go it alone; the third implies an admission on the part of American business men that they haven't the ability to engage in business in China and need somebody's assistance; and the final reason assumes that the American government will not supply the necessary "backing" and that American business men therefore will have to apply to Japan for this "force" that Japan—as her previous actions in Korea and Manchuria show—believes is necessary in the development of her business in China.

It might be well for American business men to examine some other recent examples of "co-operation" in foreign business that have resulted disastrously. When the European war began, the entire banking and other major internal businesses of Russia broke down because Russian banks and other large business organizations of Russia were controlled entirely by the Germans—who, when the call of the Kaiser came, simply quit work and went home. Regardless of what ultimately happens in Russia, we may rest assured that in the future Russians will not permit Germans or anybody else to run their banks and other internal businesses of the country. Russians will do it themselves An other good example may be found here in the Far East. Many American firms had turned over the agencies for many lines of merchandise to the large German import-export houses in Shanghai and Hongkong and at other ports of China. In Hongkong especially, at the beginning of the war, these German firms were simply closed up and liquidated. It must have been more or less embarassing to American firms to have their agencies for the sale of their products in China thus left high and dry with no representation; with business lines and business plans, trade secrets and connections made the common property of competitors, friends and foes alike.

Granting the axiom, in times of peace, the dollar knows no nationality, I wish to make the point here and to make it as emphatically as I positively can, that American foreign trade will never come to its fullest benefits until it is American managed foreign trade and not Japanese-American or American-anything else foreign trade. American manufacturers at home who at some time in their careers have turned their entire selling over to some wholesaler and then later had this same wholesaler begin the manufacture of a competing article, will understand fully what is meant, There are many lines for instance that Japan has not yet learned to make. What is more natural than that she should use American capital to develop a market for those lines while she is herself learning the business. Then when the time comes, the Japanese product will be pushed along the established trade channels that American advertising and promotion money created. It is but human nature for a Japanese firm that is handling two products, one American and the other Japanese, for that firm to push the home product. The same case would probably be true if it were an American firm handling the same products. The American line would be pushed and the other allowed to drag.

If there is to be any "co-operation" in the development of American business in China, let's make it an American foreign business and not a hyphenated foreign business. In other words, let's not permit the tail to wag the dog. Americans have the good will of the Chinese. If there is to be co-operation, let it be American-Chinese cooperation. If the American firm does not know or understand the Chinese market, there are thousands of honorable Chinese business men who will be glad to supply that "understanding" in boundless measure and they are also willing to extend the financial assistance to show their good faith. If the Japanese also want to get into the good work, let them cooperate, but be sure that when the stock is voted, there is sufficient in the hands of the Americans and Chinese to decide the policies and run the business. There is nothing

mysterious about building up a business in China. It is merely a matter of studying the market and manufacturing a product to fit that market. A few years ago, many American products were unknown in China. Today these products are selling faster than they can be brought to the Orient. This is true in hundreds of lines where the proprietors have studied the market and gone about the business in the proper sensible manner. The American manufacturer who sits at his desk in New York; who never visits the Orient; who accepts without investigation the first proposition that is presented to him to market his product in the Orient; who donates liberally for advertising and promotion purposes without investigating as to how the money is spent; who does any or all of these things, because it happens to be the easy way to do it, will find out to his bitter grief later on that he has been used to develop the business of a competitor, who at the time was not ready for some reason or other to enter the field. Unless we misread the trend of the times, the close of the war is going to see China more or less of an open field for everybody who wants to do business along honorable, modern business lines. In the meantime let us build the business on the firm foundation of Chinese-American good-will, mutual trust and understanding. Then there need be no fear of anybody's unfair competion, or special "sphere" of influence.

J. B. P.

A Reasonable Man's Peace

BY H. G. WELLS

(Printed in America in The New Republic and in England in The Daily News and Leader.)

THE international situation at the present time is beyond question the most wonderful that the world has ever seen. There is not a country in the world in which the great majority of sensible people are not passionately desirous of peace, of an enduring peace, and—the war goes on. The conditions of peace can now be stated in general terms that are as acceptable to a reasonable man in Berlin as they are to a reasonable man in Paris or London or Petrograd or Constantinople. There are to be no conquests, no domination of recalcitrant populations, no bitter insistence upon vindictive penalties, and there must be something in the nature of a world-wide League of Nations to keep the peace securely in future, to "make the world safe for democracy," and maintain international justice. To that the general mind of the world has come to-day.

Why, then, does the waste and killing go on? Why is not the Peace Conference sitting now?

Manifestly because a small minority of people in positions of peculiar advantage, in positions of trust and authority, prevent or delay its assembling.

The answer which seems to suffice in all the Allied countries is that the German Imperial Government—that the German Imperial Government alone—stands in the way, that its tradition is incurably a tradition of conquest and aggression, that until German militarism is overthrown, etc. Few people in the Allied countries will dispute that is broadly true. But is it the whole and complete truth? Is there nothing more to be done on our side? Let us put a question that goes to the very heart of the problem. Why does the great mass of the German people still cling to its incurably belligerent Government?

The answer to that question is not overwhelmingly difficult. The German people sticks to its militarist imperialism as Mazeppa stuck to his horse; because it is bound to it and the wolves pursue. The attentive student of the home and foreign propaganda literature of the German Government will realise that the case made by German imperialism, the main argument by which it sticks to power, is this, that the Allied Governments are also imperialist, that they also aim at conquest and aggression, that for Germany the choice is world empire or downfall and utter ruin. This is the argument that holds the German people stiffly united. For most men in most countries it would be a convincing argument, strong enough to override considerations of right and wrong. I find that I myself am of this way of thinking, that whether England has done right or wrong in the past—and I have sometimes criticised my country very bitterly—I will not endure the prospect of seeing her at the foot of some victorious foreign nation. Neither will any German who matters. Very few people would respect a German who would.

But the case for the Allies is that this great argument by which, and by which alone, the German Imperial Government keeps its grip upon the German people at the present time, and keeps them facing their enemies, is untrue. The Allies declare that they do not want to destroy the German people, they do not want to cripple the German people; they want merely to see certain gaping wounds inflicted by Germany repaired, and beyond that reasonable requirement they want nothing but to be assured, completely assured, absolutely assured, against any further aggressions on the part of Germany.

Is that true? Our leaders say so, and we believe them. We would not support them if we did not. And if it is true, have the statesmen of the Allies made it as transparently and convincingly clear to the German people as possible? That is one of the supreme questions of the present time. We cannot too earnestly examine it. Because in the answer to it lies the reason why so many men were killed yesterday

on the eastern and western front, so many ships sunk, so much property destroyed, so much human energy wasted for ever upon mere destruction, and why to-morrow and the next day after—through many months yet perhaps—the same killing and destroying must still go on.

In many respects this war has been an amazing display of human inadaptability. The military history of the war has still to be written, the grim story of machinery misunderstood, improvements resisted, antiquated methods persisted in; but the broad facts are already before the public mind. After three years of war, the air offensive, the only possible decisive blow, is still merely talked of. And at least equally remarkable is the dragging inadaptability of European statecraft. Everywhere the failure of ministers and statesmen to rise to the urgent definite necessities of the present time is glaringly conspicuous. They seem to be incapable even of thinking how the war may be brought to an end. They seem incapable of that plain speaking to the world audience which alone can bring about a peace. They keep on with the tricks and feints of a departed age, with bureau politics. Both on the side of the Allies and on the side of the Germans the declarations of public policy remain childishly vague and disingenuous, childishly "diplomatic." They chaffer like happy imbeciles while civilisation bleeds to death. It was perhaps to be expected. Few, if any, men of over five-forty completely readjust themselves to changed conditions, however novel and challenging the changes may be, and nearly all the leading figures in these affairs are elderly men trained in a tradition of diplomatic ineffectiveness, and now overworked and overstrained to a pitch of complete inelasticity. They go on as if it were still 1913. Could anything be more palpably shifty and unsatisfactory, more senile, more feebly artful, than the recent utterances of the German Chancellor? And, on our own side——

Let us examine the three leading points about this peace business in which this jaded statecraft is most apparent.

Let the reader ask himself the following questions:

Does he know what the Allies mean to do with the problem of Central Africa? It is the clear common sense of the African situation that while those precious regions of raw material remain divided up between a number of competitive European imperialisms each resolutely set upon the exploitation of its "possession" to its own advantage and the disadvantage of the others there can be no permanent peace in the world. There can be permanent peace in the world only when tropical and subtropical Africa constitute a field free to the commercial enterprise of everyone irrespective of nationality, when this is no longer an area of competition between nations. This is possible only under some supreme international control, a control in which each nation interested can exercise a share corresponding to its original possessions. It requires no special knowledge or wisdom to see that. A schoolboy can see it. Anyone but a statesman absolutely flaccid with overstrain can see that. However difficult it may prove to work out in detail, such an international control must therefore be worked out. The manifest solution of the problem of the German colonies in Africa is neither to return them to her nor deprive her of them, but to give her a share in the pooled general control of mid-Africa. So she can be deprived of all power for political mischief in Africa without humiliation or economic injury. So, too, we can head off – and in no other way can we head off—the power for evil, the power of developing quarrels inherent in "imperialisms" other than German.

But has the reader any assurance than this sane solution of the African problem has the support of the Allied Governments? At best he has only a vague persuasion. And consider how the matter looks "over there." The German Government assures the German people that the Allies intend to cut Germany from the African supply of raw material. That would mean the practical destruction of German economic life. It is something far more vital to the mass of Germans than any question of Belgium or Alsace-Lorraine. It is therefore one of the ideas most potent in nerving the overstrained German people to continue their fight. Why are we, and why are the German people, not given some definite assurance in this matter? Given reparation in Europe, is Germany to be allowed a fair share in the control and trade of a pooled and neutralised Central Africa? Sooner or later we must come to some such arrangement. Why not state it plainly now?

A second question is equally essential to any really permanent settlement, and it is one upon which these eloquent but unsatisfactory mouthpieces of ours turn their backs with an equal resolution, and that is the fate of the Ottoman Empire. What in plain English are we up to there? Whatever happens, that Humpty Dumpty cannot be put back as it was before the war. The idea of the German imperialist, the idea of our own little band of noisy but influential imperialist vulgarians, is evidently a game of grab, a perilous cutting up of these areas into jostling protectorates and spheres of influence, from which either the Germans or the Allies (according to the side you are on) are to be viciously shut out. On such a basis this war is a war to the death. Neither Germany, France, Britain, Italy nor Russia can live prosperously if its trade and enterprise is shut out from this

cardinally important area. There is therefore no alternative, if we are to have a satisfactory permanent pacification of the world, but local self-development in these regions under honestly-conceived international control of police and transit and trade. Let it be granted that that will be a difficult control to organise. None the less it has to be attempted. It has to be attempted because there is no other way of peace. But once that conception has been clearly formulated, a second great motive why Germany should continue fighting will have gone.

The third great issue about which there is nothing but fog and uncertainty is the so-called "War After the War," the idea of a permanent economic alliance to prevent the economic recuperation of Germany. Upon that idea German imperialism, in its frantic effort to keep its tormented people fighting naturally puts the utmost stress. The threat of War after the War robs the reasonable German of his last inducement to turn on his Government and insist upon peace. Shut out from all trade, unable to buy food, deprived of raw material, peace would be as bad for Germany as war. He will argue naturally enough and reasonably enough that he may as well die fighting as starve. This is a far more vital issue to him than the Belgian issue or Poland or Alsace-Lorraine. Our statesmen waste their breath and slight our intelligence when these foreground questions are thrust in front of the really fundamental matters. But as the mass of sensible people in every country concerned, in Germany just as much as in France or Great Britain, know perfectly well, unimpeded trade is good for everyone except a few rich adventurers, and restricted trade destroys limitless wealth and welfare for mankind to make a few private fortunes or secure an advantage for some imperialist clique. We want an end to this economic strategy, we want an end to this plotting of Governments against the welfare of their neighbors. In such offences Germany has been the chief of sinners; but which among the belligerent nations can throw the first stone? Here again the way to the world's peace, the only way to enduring peace, lies through internationalism, through an international survey of commercial treaties, through an international control of inter-State shipping and transport rates. Unless the Allied statesmen fail to understand the implications of their own general professions they mean that. But why do they not say it plainly? Why do they not shout it so compactly and loudly that all Germany will hear and understand? Why do they justify imperialism to Germany? Why do they maintain a threatening ambiguity towards Germany on all matters?

By doing so they leave Germany no choice but a war of desperation. They underline and endorse the claim of German imperialism that this is a war for bare existence. They unify the German people. They prolong the war.

Silver

THE merchant in China has at all times to set his course in navigating the commercial sea by the stars on the silver horizon, but during the past several months there have been so many squalls that the average trader has almost given up in despair the idea of trying to figure out from which direction the wind will rise next. The trouble with trying to prognosticate whether the rate of exchange will shortly go up or down is that information on the immediate tendencies is extremely difficult to get and the few who really are in a position to know will naturally keep the information for their own use. However, in the game of silver exchange it is just as in any game of chance, for while there are no fixed rules, yet in the long run the best player wins.

There are certain basic principles which enter into the fixing of the price of silver, or rather, there are certain fundamental facts and tendencies which operate in determining the demand and the supply.

Among the countries of the world, India is the greatest importer and user of silver, and the United States and Mexico are the principal suppliers and exporters. In recent years America's lead in production has been considerably accentuated. For instance, in the year 1915, the United States, according to a report prepared by the U. S. Geological Survey, produced just under seventy-five million ounces, Mexico's production being just a little over half of these figures. In the previous year (1914), the production of Mexico was only about a million ounces less than that of the United States, the production of the latter being about two million ounces less in 1914 than in 1915.

Mexico, in the ordinary course of events, is the principal supplier of silver, but owing to the disturbances in Mexico, for nearly five years there has been a decided reduction in the silver that has come from there. The partial paralysis of the Mexican silver mines, synchronizing as it does with the world war, though caused by lessons independent of that European cataclysm, has had a most marked effect on the price of silver, and the prospects from that direction are not very encouraging at the present time.

The keystone to any enquiry into the arch of silver must be India. In the trade India is known as "the sponge of silver."

In the last twenty months more than twenty million pounds of silver have been taken by the British Government for India. So huge an amount has been almost like injecting digitalis into the war-pressed Indian currency, and the future there bristles with possibilities. To curb the tendency to silver stringency in the Indian Empire the British Government in August passed an act prohibiting the export and the import of silver except for Government uses.

This does not please the East Indian. Silver is to him a very high god. Not only is it his chief legal tender, but he prizes it so highly, both for its religious use and for its use in the arts and crafts, that when an East Indian of certain caste dies he is buried in his silver ornaments. They are an immortal part of his personality, and not to be disturbed even in death.

The rupee is the standard silver coin of the Eastern world. Between the Suez and Singapore it means what the dollar means to Americans. But the Indians, while the compeers of Americans in the realms of imagination, are far less than the equals of Americans in imagination as applied to finance. They find it most difficult to "imagine" a silver rupee behind a paper rupee handed to them by any Government. They want the silver itself, and they will make any sacrifice, often quite unreasonable ones, to get the silver itself.

Now, when India has so many things wanted in Europe her traders are in a position to demand that they be paid in silver and they do demand this, to the very extent of their ability. As a result the stock of silver rupees in India has run astoundingly low. And silver bullion, were it not for the prohibitory fiat of the Government, would be unbelievably high.

An idea of the situation may be had by glancing at the report of the last budget of the Indian Finance Minister. He stated then (in March) that the Indian Government had purchased sufficient silver to provide 36 crores of rupees from February, 1916, to March, 1917. Since this latter date perhaps an additional four crores was purchased up to the middle of July. This swept practically all the surplus in India, in China, in the Philippines, and wherever the hand of the Indian Government could reach into the Treasury, and yet the available silver in the Indian Treasury was reduced 46½ crores, as the following figures will show:

(A crore is 100 lakhs, and a lakh is 100,000 rupees, and a rupee is worth, normally, a shilling and four pence.)

Reserve of rupees in February, 1916,	Crores.
With the Indian Government	25
Coined during the finance year to end of March 1917	36
Estimated further coinage to July 15, 1919	3
	64
Latest figures as to reserve of rupees	17½
Absorbed	46½

In other words, India, "the sponge," has mopped up and concealed in her capacious "innards" 46,500,000 rupees in silver since February, 1916.

Second only to India as a field for study of the silver question is China. Both India and China are able to supply many products which the Western world is clamoring for, and both want to be paid in silver. Hides and oil producing seeds from China and jute from India, by way of example, are among the articles that are in great demand, and their export inevitably brings the white metal to the pockets of the class who prize it most highly—namely the inhabitants of India and China. The entry of China into the war was also a great factor in temporarily sending silver to the top-notch price. China, being under the necessity of making provision for the cost of the war by loans or taxes, or both, its drain on silver is enormous.

Among the factors that tend to keep silver high is the cost of producing it. The rise in the price of chemicals, which form so essential a part in refining of silver, the difficulty of getting crude oil, and the increasing cost of and delay in transportation, are all factors in keeping the cost of production at a high level.

Another factor in keeping silver at a high level is the maintenance of large bodies of troops beyond their own home borders by England and America. On the western front in France, where the bulk of the armies, are, paper currency, due to conflicting exchanges, as well as the latent dislike of private soldiers for anything but specie, is not found available. The troops demand metal, and that means silver. While the American soldiers remain on their own soil they will probably be paid largely in currency, which commands respect at home, but those who cross to France are being paid largely in silver.

The American Governmental needs for coinage are constantly increasing. Even at the present moment there is a demand from the United States Government for large quantities of silver bullion for subsidiary coinage, with a view especially to providing for the prospective needs of troops.

All the financing of the English armies, in the Persian Gulf, Mesopotamia, East Africa, Egypt, and Palestine, is on a silver basis. Since the war the Indian rupee has spread into those countries and has become legal tender, and it is there evidently never to come out. The rupee, instead of restricting its area, has a tendency to expand its empire.

The Governments of the world are making much more use of silver in time of war than of gold because the object is to hold on to the higher valued metal as the last stronghold in the economic fight that accompanies the roar of the cannons.

The creation by the British Government of its series of subsidiary paper currency war notes at £1 and at 10s has had a marked tendency to keep silver at a high level, because these notes are too high for the bulk of population; the vast majority need small money for daily affairs, and this act of the British Government has helped to force them to use silver.

France also is now seeking to repair the shortage of the silver coinage reserve in the Treasury which she reduced, from a sum equal to £ 20,000,000 to half of that during the first two years of the war.

All the Governments have appealed to their people to get the gold into the banks and leave it there, but silver remains, even aside from this Governmental restriction, the principle metal money subject to hoarding. Or, to continue the marine metaphor introducing this article, with gold as the ballast of the ship of state, silver is assuming more and more a prior place in the cargo. No matter how secure the Government, people of limited means, particularly small traders, farmers, peasants, and those whose livelihood depends on an easily available small capital, always have hoarded metal money whenever great increases in paper currency arouse the fear of marked depreciation. And in many of the countries, especially among the central allies, fear is growing of the stability of the Government.

It is interesting to note the transport of silver from the United States to the Far East has shifted from its hitherto normal trade route, via London and the Suez Canal, to the present trade route, via San Francisco, owing to the very heavy cost of freight and insurance across the Atlantic due to the submarine peril. The cost of transport on an ounce of silver between New York and London at the present time is $.0839, while normally it is about $.005. In other words, the cost of transport now, due to submarine perils chiefly, is seventeen times the normal.

G. W. M.

[With acknowledgments to Richard Barry in The New York Times Magazine.]

The Best Books on China and The Chinese

ON June 16, 1917, the REVIEW announced a competition for a list of Best Books on China for the new arrival in China to read. The purpose of the competition was to obtain an authoritative list of books that might serve as a foundation for a library dealing with all phases of Chinese life, art, trade, finance, customs, politics, international relations, and history. Several prizes were offered for the best lists of books and many contributions were received. The competition was judged by the following persons: The Rev. F. L. Hawks-Pott, President of St. John's University of Shanghai; Dr. Wu Ting Fang, former Chinese Minister to America and Premier of China under President Li; and Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, American Legation, Peking.

In accordance with the decision of the Judges in the competition, the following persons submitted the best lists of books, and the prizes are therefore awarded as follows:

First Prize, $50, to Prof. W. Reginald Wheeler, Hangchow Christian College, Hangchow;

Second Prize, $30, to Dr. Arthur Smith, of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Peking;

Third Prize, $20, to Mr. Roger D. Wolcott, of Soochow Academy, Soochow, China:

Fourth Prize, a year's subscription to the REVIEW, to the Rev. C. Deane Little, of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, Yungchowfu, Hunan Province, China;

Fifth Prize, a subscription to the REVIEW to Mr. S. Y. Cheng, of, No. 84, Pao An Lee Shanghai.

The list of "Best Books on China" submitted by Professor Wheeler, consists of thirty-five volumes dealing with China under the following heads: China: General and Introductory, Manners and Customs, History, Political Relations, Finance, Physiography and Geology, Geography, Religion and Ethics, Travel, Literature, Philosophy, Missions, Education, Art, Reference Books on Customs and Manners and China in General. In a letter accompanying his list of books, Prof. Wheeler said:

"The list could be easily expanded to double its present proportions; on the other hand, it is difficult to reduce it without losing valuable information and a balanced perspective. I have been influenced in certain choices by work which I did at Harvard University for my Master's Degree in the study of the Chinese and Japanese worlds under the direction of Professor G. F. Moore of Harvard and M. Anesahi, Exchange Professor there from the Imperial University of Tokio.

Mr. Wheeler's list follows:

GENERAL AND INTRODUCTORY

1. *An Official Guide to Eastern Asia. Vol. IV. China:* Imperial Japanese Government Rwys., Tokio—1915. Although inaccurate in certain respects, at present the best "Baedeker" of China.
2. *The Changing Chinese.* E. A. Ross. The conflict of Oriental and Western Cultures in China. Century Co. N. Y. 1912. A scientific, sociological view of China and its changes during the past decade. The East as it appears to the Western student.
3. *China: An Interpretation. James W. Bashford.* Abingdon Press, N. Y. 1916. A general view of present-day China by a competent observer and Missionary-statesman.
4. *The Middle Kingdom.* S. Wells Williams. 2 vols. Chas. Scribner's Sons. N. Y. 1882. Revised Edition. 1907. A standard work which still holds an authoritative place.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS

5. *Chinese Characteristics.* A. H. Smith. Fleming H. Revell Co. N. Y. Fifteenth Edition. First Published 1894. An interesting, though not very complimentary, description by a missionary author long resident in China.

6. *Village and Town Life in China.* Y. K. Leong and L. K. Tao. Published under the auspices of the London School of Economics and Political Science. George Allen & Unwein, London 1915. An account of native customs and local administration by two able, unprejudiced Chinese scholars.

HISTORY

7. *The Ancient History of China, to the end of the Chou Dynasty. 249. B. C.* Frederich Hirth. Columbia Un. Press. N. Y. 1908. Reprinted 1911. The best ancient history of China.
8. *A Sketch of Chinese History.* F. L. Hawks-Pott. Revised Edition 1915. Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai. The best condensed outline for an introductory study.
9. *Outlines of Chinese History.* Li Ung Bing. Commercial Press, Shanghai, 1914. A fuller treatment with Chinese names indicated, from the viewpoint of a Chinese writer, slightly inaccurate but interesting.
10. *China, Under the Empress Dowager.* J. O. P. Bland and E. Backhouse. Wm. Heineman, London. 1910. Revised Edition 1914. A fascinating descripton of life in Peking before the days of the Republic. Compiled from orginal documents.

POLITICAL RELATIONS

11. *Intellectual and Political Currents in the Far East.* Paul S. Reinsch. Houghton Mifflin Co., N. Y. 1911. A balanced discussion of the subject by the present American Minister.
12. *Contemporary Politics in the Far East.* Stanley K. Hornbeck. D. Appleton & Co., N. Y. 1916. The clearest and fairest statement of the present situation.
13. *Our Eastern Question.* Thomas F. Millard. The Century Co. 1916. A strong argument concerning the present and future relations of China, Japan and America.

FINANCE

14. *The Trade and Administration of the Chinese Empire.* H. B. Morse. Longmans, Green & Co. N. Y. 1908. The best general work.
15. *The Gilds of China—H. B. Morse.* Longmans, Green & Co. London 1909. A study of these particular organizations.
16. *The New Atlas and Commercial Gazteer of China.* North China Daily News & Herald. Shanghai. 1917.

AGRICULTURE

17. *Farmers of Forty Centuries.* Prof. King. MacMillan Co. N. Y. Second Edition. The most interesting and readable discussion of the subject.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

18. *Letters of Baron von Richthofen.* 1902. Shanghai. Containing the gist of his standard but untranslated work "China."

GEOGRAPHY

19. *Richard's Comprehensive Geography of the Chinese Empire.* Translated and revised by M. Kennelly. T'usewei Press. Shanghai 1908.

TRAVEL

20. *A Yankee on the Yangtze.* W. E. Geil. A. C. Armstrong & Son, N. Y. 1904. A well written description of scenes and experiences on this great water-way.

RELIGION AND ETHICS

21. *The Three Religions of China.* W. E. Soothill. Hodder & Stoughton, London 1913. Oxford lectures by a recognised authority. The best "popular" presentation of Buddhism, Taoism, Confucianism.
22. *The Religion of the Chinese.* J. J. M. de Groot. MacMillan N. Y. 1910. Reprinted 1912. Lectures given at Hartford Seminary. A summary of the contents of his longer work. "The Religious Systems of China." 6 volumes 1892-1910. Emphasis on the animistic religion of the people rather than upon "Three religions" treated alone.
23. *The Ethics of Confucius.* M. M. Dawson with introduction by Wu Ting Fang. G. P. Putnam Sons, N. Y. 1915. Second impression. The sayings of Confucius and his disciples arranged according to their original order, with commentary.

LITERATURE

24. *A History of Chinese Literature.* H. A. Giles Wm. Heineman, London, D. Appleton N.Y. 1901. "The first attempt in any language to produce a history of Chinese Literature."

PHILOSOPHY

25. *Brief History of Early Chinese Philosophy.* D. T. Suzuki. Probsthain & Co., London 1914. A concise teatment by an Oriental scholar of high reputation.
26. *L'ecole Philosophique Moderne de la Chine.* Charles de Haslez. Vol. XLIX. in Memoirs of the Belgian Academy of Sciences. The only description of the speculative philosophy of Chu Hi and the Sing-Li School.

MISSIONS

27. *The China Missions Year Book.* (Annual) Christian Literature Society, Shanghai. The most up-to date and complete description of such work.

EDUCATION

28. *The Chinese System of Public Education.* P. W. Kuo. Originally a thesis written at Columbia University. Republished by Commercial Press, Shanghai, 1915. A sketch of the history and present day problems of education in China.
29. *Educational Directory of China.* (Annual) Edward Evans & Sons, Shanghai. A manual of detailed information and statistics.

ART

30. *Chinese Art.* Stephen W. Bushell. Victoria and Albert Museum, London 1904. Thrice Reprinted. 1914. 2nd Edition. A general survey of the subject. A standard work.
31. *Chinese Pottery and Porcelain.* R. L. Hobson, 2 vols. Funk & Wagnalls, N. Y. Cassell & Co. London 1913. Two volumes with handsome plates and pictures and the fullest and most up-to-date criticisms.

REFERENCE (GENERAL)

32. *The China Year Book.* (Annual) H. T. Montague Bell, & H. G. W. Woodhead. George Routledge Sons, London. E. P. Dutton & Co. N. Y. A valuable reference book.
33. *Encyclopedia Sinica.* Samuel Couling. Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai, 1917. A very valuable new work on "Things Chinese."

REFERENCE (CUSTOMS AND MANNERS)

34. *Researches into Chinese Superstitions.* Henry Doré. Translated by M. Kennelly. T'usewei Press, Shanghai. Thus far 3 volumes 1914-1916. The fullest and most accurate description of present Customs and Superstitions. Profusely illustrated.

REFERENCE (RELIGION AND LITERATURE)

35. *The Chinese Classics.* Original text and English translations by James Legge. 7 volumes. Oxford University Press 2nd Edition 1893. "The introduction and commentary with the translation make this incomparably the most useful work in its field."—G. F. Moore.

The Rev. F. L. Hawks-Pott, who acted as a judge in the competition, went through all the lists submitted and made up a separate list of the "Most Popular Books on China." This list consists of the books that were most mentioned by all the contestants. This list follows:

MOST POPULAR BOOKS ON CHINA

Changing Chinese, Ross
China, an Interpretation, Bashford
The Middle Kingdom, Williams
The China Year Book, Bell
Things Chinese, Ball
Chinese Characteristics, Smith
Village Life in China, Smith
Sketch of Chinese History, Pott
Outlines of History, Li Ung Bing
Empress Dowager, Bland
Intellectual and Political Currents, Reinsch
The Far Eastern Question, Millard
New Atlas and Gazeteer, North China Daily News
Travels in the Middle Kingdom, Wilson
The Three Religions, Soothill
Religions in China, De Groot
Legge's Chinese Classics
Lore of Cathay, Martin
China Mission Year Book
Public Education, Kuo
Educational Directory of China
Chinese Art, Bushell.

Dr. Wu Ting Fang, who also acted as a judge in the competition, gave some good advice to the small army of persons who are now interested in writing about China and the Chinese. He said that the most important point for the writer to watch was the matter of viewpoint:

"China has been an absolute monarchy for thousands of years. Six years ago China threw off the yoke of absolutism, for the rule of democracy. China is going through many troubles and she is making mistakes. Don't judge her from the standpoint of modern conditions in some other part of the world. Search for the truth. Examine into the motives, and get at the facts. When Japan threw off mediaeval feudalism forty years ago and began her program of modernizing her empire she also made mistakes. For instance, she built all her railroads on the narrow gauge and now must go to great expense in changing them to the standard gauge in use throughout most of the world. China needs publicity and desires publicity. Her only request is that writers get at the truth and then give the facts to the world."

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

October 18. Germans capture Moon Island in the Baltic; Russian battleship Slava receives several shots below the water line; most of the crew are saved.

October 19. Russian *communique* reports that ten latest type Dreadnoughts, fifty destroyers, and ten submarines, in addition to many other vessels, supported the German troops when they landed Wednesday at Serro, on Dago Island.——Russian Government prepares for evacuation of Petrograd; evacuation of Reval in progress.——Seven Zeppelins attack London and other British towns; 27 persons are killed and 53 injured.

October 20. German raiding airships lose their bearings in France on their return from England; four of them are either destroyed or captured by the French.——Announcement made that the U. S. transport Antilles (6,878 tons) was torpedoed October 17; 67 of the 167 men on board were drowned.——The British troops in Northern France prepare to go into winter quarters.

October 21. In Mesopotamia, the British drive the Turks across the river Diala.——Germans take Dago Island.——During the operations in the Gulf of Riga a British submarine assisted the Russian fleet; Germans claim to have taken 1200 prisoners on Dago Island.

October 22. French cooperate with British in a smart attack on the Ypres-Staden Railway.

October 23. British troops capture southern half of Houthulst forest, French troops co-operating.

October 24. The British Admiralty's report shows 17 vessels over and 8 under 1600 tons sunk during the week.——British mercantile cruiser Orama (12,927 tons) sunk without loss of life.——French troops win great victory on the Aisne, taking 8,000 prisoners.

CHINA

October 22. General Chao Tien-shi, commanding 20 battalions at Waichow, declares his independence of the Canton Government; he is probably supported by General Lung Chi-kuang. General Chen Pin-chun, despatches a force against Chao, but is defeated.

October 23. The United States Government informs China that it reserves the right to participate in the proposed Currency Reform Loan of £10,000,000, for which China has approached the Group Banks, basing its claim on the fact that America originally suggested the scheme and participated in the original negotiations.——A mandate ordering a punitive expedition against the South has been drafted and approved by the Cabinet, but its promulgation is delayed pending the result of the final effort which is being made to induce General Lu Yung-ting to withdraw his unreasonable demands. President Feng Kuo-chang has personally telegraphed to General Lu Yung-ting explaining the impossibility of the President acceding to the demands of the South; Feng denounces the accusations made against Premier Tuan

Chi-jui as false and even if Tuan Chi-jui is dismissed and another Premier appointed, it would still be impossible to obtain the recognition of Parliament until a new one has been elected.

October 24. General Chu, in command of the Northern troops in Hunan, reports the recapture of Paoking.

JAPAN

October 18. Dr. Ushisaburo Kobayashi, newly appointed Japanese financial agent to China, is entertained at a dinner by Mr. Chang, Chinese Minister, at the Chinese Legation in Tokio. Mr. Shoda, Minister of Finance and Viscount Motono, Foreign Minister are among those present.

October 19. Successful demonstrations connecting wireless and ordinary telephones were made by experts belonging to the Department of Communications at Tokio.

October 22. Intense interest develops in Japan on internal politics. At a meeting of over 2,000 members of the Kenseikai Party at the Osaka Hotel the diplomatic policies of the Government are severely censured, while among the policies of the Kenseikai Party a declaration is made, in relation to China, recommending mutual understanding between the two peoples. Baron Kato criticizes at length the policy pursued by the Terauchi Ministry in China, charging it with partisanship against the South; he advocates that there should be no loans of money and supplying of arms to the Peking Government and utters a warning that unscrupulous borrowing on the part of China might culminate in bankruptcy or place China under the control of the creditor nations and thus her independence and integrity would be endangered. Baron Kato advocates naval expansion, which he said was necessary as the lessons of the war show that Japan's Navy, present and projected, was insufficient and therefore its programme must be recast.

October 23. The scarcity of subsidiary coin is becoming serious and it is understood that the Government, to relieve the situation, is issuing small paper currency in denominations of 10, 20 and 50 sen to the amount of Yen 10,000,000 each early in November.——Nine ships aggregating 45,115 tons were launched in September, which is considered a record. A number of these constitute part of the shipping programme for the fiscal year ending April, 1918 for building 300,000 tons of shipping, of which 35 ships totalling 154,727 tons have already been launched.

GENERAL

October 22. Among the Russian peace demands which Skobeleff, the Delegate of the Executive of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, will possess when attending the Inter-Allied Conference in Paris are the following: (1) A free and uninfluenced plebiscite with regard to the future of Alsace-Lorraine and Italia Irredenta; (2) The restoration of Belgium, Servia and Montenegro with compensation from an international fund; (3) The restitution to Germany of all her Colonies; (4) The neutralization of all Straits leading to inner seas, including the Suez Canal and the Panama Canal; (5) Disarmament on land and sea; (6) The creation of a system of militia. The papers, with the exception of Maxim Gorky's organ, ridicule the "peace demands" as childish prattle which might have been drawn up in Germany.

October 23. Cotton, copper, steel and oil, stored on behalf of Germany in the United States, valued at more than a hundred million gold dollars are seized by U. S. secret service agents.

America

The fall enrollment at both Harvard and Princeton Universities is considerably under the average this year on account of the war.

The number of aliens entering the United States in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, was 362,877, a falling off from 434,244 in 1915.

The American National Automobile Chamber of Commerce has prepared figures showing that 40 percent of America's annual output of automobiles are purchased by farmers.

Viscount Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, is at present in America, having joined Lord Northcliffe as a member of the Permanent British War Mission in the United States.

Four men entered Sullivan, Mo., locked the town marshals in a box car, shot up the town, blew a bank safe, robbed the post office and escaped. Probably they are young men who tried to escape the draft on the ground of conscientious objection.—*New York Sun.*

It transpires that Vladek Zybsko, the wrestler, is among the Maine contingent of the national army, he having been assigned to the Heavy Artillery. His identity had been concealed under his real name, Cyganiewiez, which he gave when he took out his citizenship papers and was accepted for the draft army. He was born in Austria of Polish parents.

Two of the largest brewing establishments of the United States, the Lemp Brewing Company and the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company both of St. Louis are now specializing in soft drinks. The Lemp product is known as "Cervo" and the Anheuser-Busch product is known as "Bevo." Both drinks are made from hops, but are non-alcoholic.

There are said to be nearly 1,000,000 alien "slackers" in the United States. These persons are citizens and subjects of countries of the Allied nations and many of them have gone to America to escape military service. The American congress now has under consideration a bill to force all these "slackers" to either join the American forces or return to their own countries for service.

The Japanese Mission to America headed by Viscount Ishii on September 16 visited the tomb of Commodore Perry, at Newport, R. I. who sixty years ago opened the door of the Island Empire to the influences of Western civilization. The Viscount placed a wreath on the grave of the American Commodore, after which an address was made by Bishop James De Wolf Perry of the Episcopal Diocese of Rhode Island.

The famous Mayo Medical laboratories and hospitals at Rochester, Minn., have been turned over to the state of Minnesota to be used as part of the State University. The property is valued at G. $2,650,345 and represents the fortunes of Drs. Will J. and Charles H. Mayo, considered the leading surgeons in America. In making the gift to the State, Dr. William J. Mayo said: "The money came from the people; We are now returning it to them."

Books on China

Every—

Chinese Firm
Foreign Firm
Chinese College
Mission School
Foreign Consulate
Foreign Legation
Private Library
Public Library

SHOULD have Prof Wheeler's selected List of 35 Books on China and Chinese Life.

THIS selection should be the foundation of every Library dealing with China and the Orient

WE have special facilities for collecting these books. For special prices apply to

Exclusive China Agency for D. Appleton & Co. of New York.

CHINESE AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO.

26, Canton Road **SHANGHAI**

The bean has joined its baking pot companion, pork, in the list of aristocratic war foods. The reason is an estimated production of 19,969,000 bushels this year, as compared with 8,846,000 last year and 10,321,000 in 1915. The bean also lays claim to 1,500,000 acres in five States, the leading bean producers. In prices, the bean has joined in the upward climb. On August 15 last year beans were $4.60 a bushel, and on the corresponding date this year $7.24. The crop in the five leading States, New York, Colorado, New Mexico, Michigan and California, is valued at $165,000,000, with no estimate made for other States in the figures announced by the Department of Agriculture.

Among these who asked for exemption from the draft recently was a pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, an institution founded by the late Pastor Russell. The district board sent him a notice to the effect that his appeal had been rejected, and on the back of this notice was a quotation from the fourteenth verse of the fourth chapter of the Book of Nehemiah: "Be ye not afraid of them. Remember the Lord which is great and terrible, and fight for your brethren, your sons and your daughters, your wives and your houses." An undertaker with conscientious scruples against taking human lives, was Lester Witte, another appellant whose claim was refused; while Thomas Carroll, who declared that he can't fight because his lodge forbids it, was told to resign from his lodge. Alfred Brent wanted exemption because he has "itch," but the board was of the opinion that it might make him fight all the more fiercely.

Men and Events

A son, Fred F. Fairman, Jr., was born to Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Fairman, Thursday, October 25. Mr. Fairman is manager of the Shanghai office of the Western Electric Company.

Capt. Haruhiko Shioga of the Japanese steamer Kotohira that was wrecked off the coast of Alaska on July 27, reached Vancouver in a life boat September 13, after being seven weeks at sea.

At a meeting of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, October 25, a lecture was given by Mrs. F. Ayscough, on "Casual Notes on Chinese Popular Superstition."

Dr. Lionel Street of Shanghai had a narrow escape while driving near the South Gate last Tuesday. A wild water buffalo, which evidently had been kept from access to water for too long a period, attacked the horse which the doctor was driving, goring it to death.

Two men connected with the Shanghai office of the Standard Oil Company arrived on the S. S. Venezuela. They are Frank D. Drake and his family and Edwin C. Williams. Both Mr. Drake and Mr. Williams have been in America during the last several months on leave of absence.

At Lloyd's where insurance against practically anything can be obtained, even against the birth of twins, a policy was issued recently insuring that Lord Kitchener would remain dead, at a premium of five shillings per hundred pounds. Hundreds of persons are flocking to take similar policies.—*New York Sun*

Several prominent American newspapers comment on the actions of Senators who are opposing the general policy of the United States in the present war, that while these Senators may not be in the pay of the Kaiser they are certainly fools if they are not because it means that they are working for him for nothing.

The German newspaper Zeitung of Hildesheim, Province of Hanover, in a recent editorial regarding President Wilson said: "The German people should not permit themselves to be goaded into a blind anti-Wilson rage, which is as unjustified as it is senseless. After all, President Wilson deserves to be termed the most honest of all our present enemies."

Of the 1,200 Americans who were in Germany when the United States broke off relations, 700 still remain in the country and are living in Berlin. According to a recent statement of the American Association of Trade and Commerce in Berlin, the Americans who still remain in Germany are under the same restrictions as to travel regulations as neutrals.

A report on the receipts and disbursements of the committee having charge of the American Fourth of July celebration in Shanghai, has just been issued. The report shows that Mex. $2,393.10 was collected; $307.46 was carried over from the previous year, and all expended on the celebration this year with the exception of $14.51 which remains on hand.

Henry E. Baker, Civil Engineer, Assoc. M. Am. Soc. C. E., is at present located in Kuling, Kiangsi, making a new topographical survey of the West Valley Extension to Kuling and laying out the grounds into roads and building lots. He previously furnished plans and specifications and supervised the construction of the two new school buildings for the Methodist Episcopal Mission at Nanchang, Kiangsi.

Sergeant Cornelius Hamilton of the Shanghai Municipal Police force, a native of Shanagolden, county Limerick, Ireland, while conducting a personal search of native pedestrians in Yates Road, on the night of October 24, was shot by a native desperado whom he was about to examine. Death supervened several hours later, thus bringing to an end the career of one of the most efficient and popular policemen in Shanghai.

Two cases involving German property were heard at the Shanghai Mixed Court October 24. In the one case the Shanghai Municipal Council sued the former German Postmaster at Shanghai for the payment of land tax on the German Postoffice building in Foochow road, which was closed by the Postmaster upon the breaking off of relations with China March 16, and which was taken over by the Chinese Government upon the declaration of war. Judgment in this case was reserved.—In the other case the British Assessor, Grant Jones, made an order that the seals on the German Consulate and Club (including the seals of the Dutch Consulate) could be taken off so that the premises might be entered and an inventory made by the Municipal Council, the Chinese Government having made a request for such an inventory.

Have Financiers Met At Berne?

From The Morning Post (London)

Under this heading the following note appears in the current number of *Justice*, the organ of the Social Democratic Party in this country, of which Mr. H. M. Hyndman is the leader.

"During the past six or seven weeks there have been persistent rumors about an international meeting at Berne, held, presumably, at the latter end of June or the beginning of July. This meeting is alleged to have been composed of certain money lords of the Allied nations and representatives of the Deutsche Bank. Since then various ambiguous references to this meeting have been made. Two or three Kienthalist Socialist deputies have mentioned it in the French Chamber; Ramsay Macdonald referred to it at the Labor Party Conference on August 10; Snowden raised the question in the House of Commons, and received a "know nothing" reply. Now *Vorwarts* declares that a conference of Entente and German financiers took place recently in Switzerland, and, by challenging Herr Helfferich to give an account of himself, suggests that he attended the conference. Last week we called attention to the rumors that international high finance was determined on peace this autumn, but what sort of peace is it likely to secure? Scarcely a lasting one, and certainly not a democratic one, we should imagine. If the meeting in question was really held in Berne, or some other town in Switzerland, then passports must have been granted. Surely Bonar Law can find out the truth from the Foreign office. But does he want to find it out?"

As such confident statements on the subject of an alleged meeting of international financiers have been made by several Pacifist Socialists in this country, and as these statements are now repeated by the German paper *Vorwarts*, it is possible that the Government will see the advisability of taking the British people into their confidence.

Books on China

Have you seen our stock on *Social, Political, Religious* and *Art* Phases of Chinese life?

A *much larger* selection will arrive in a short time.

If you want them at the *most economical rates*, remember our mail-order offer: *gold list price plus postage!*

Write us or call.

Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.
Shanghai.

30 N. Szechuen Road and 28 Nanking Road.

Women's Work

Y. W. C. A. Work in China

This is the third of a series of contributed articles dealing with the work of the Young Women's Christian Association of China.

Those who know the Young Women's Christian Association in Western lands realize that it has come into its place of large service because it has discovered the real needs of young women of these lands,—whether physical, educational, social or religious,—and has ministered to these needs. Although so largely staffed in this early stage of its career by "foreign secretaries," whose experience and vision are indispensable,—it is the purpose of this world-wide movement to make this same thing true in China,—through an indigenous organization of Chinese women for Chinese women.

The most indispensable factor in the attainment of this avowed purpose is the discovery and development of leadership among the Chinese women themselves. In the

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Shanghai—4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
Branches—Tientsin, Peking, Kalgan, Harbin, Tsinan, Changsha, Hankow, Hongkong, Vladivostock.

Phone 778 — Engineers & Contractors Exporters & Importers — Cable DANICA

Graphite Products

We are the sole representatives in China of the U. S. Graphite Co., for their complete line of

LUBRICATING GRAPHITE

GRAPHITE GREASES
BOILER GRAPHITE
U. S. G. Co.'s

FOUNDRY FACINGS
AUTOMOBILE LUBRICANTS
Mexican

beginning days of this still-young organization this seemed a distant and almost hopeless achievement. The necessary freedom of life and thought were too rarely linked with the equally necessary education and social position. But the last decade has changed all that. Girl's schools, gentry schools and government schools, as well as the pioneer mission schools, have increased with a rapidity that defies statistics, and to this ever increasing body of young women students, the Young Women's Christian Association in China turns, both as its largest field of activity and also as the force through which it shall attain its ultimate purpose.

These girls' schools (there are but two women's colleges as yet in China—one in Peking and one in Nanking) can be classified, in a general way, as mission and non-mission schools, and the Young Women's Christian Association works with both,—though with necessarily different methods. In the mission school the student is surrounded by a Christian atmosphere and also has every advantage of splendid Christian teaching and training. Into such a school the Young Women's Christian Association comes,—as a channel (through its various activities and elastic program) of voluntary religious expression and service for the student herself, and as a training ground for the larger fields of usefulness that await her after graduation. One of the most important of these lies,—still in the student field, where, as a teacher and wielding that influence that a teacher can in China,—she forms the strategic link between the Young Women's Christian Association and the non-mission school. So far, organized work among these non-mission schools—in which there is no Christian background or teaching,—is necessarily confined to those cities where there are resident secretaries, to foster as well as to initiate Christian activities, and where the City Association offers its hospitality for classes, meetings, social gatherings, lectures, etc., planned especially for these students.

This student work is of tremendous interest, not only because of its present returns in Christian character and service, but because of its constructive bearing on the problem of Christian leadership.

The Reading Circle of the American Woman's Club

The next book to be taken up by the Reading Circle of the American Woman's Club will be Henry Thoreau's "Walden." The meeting will take place in Mrs. B. Atwood Robinson's rooms in the Astor House on November 13, while the study of the Iliad will be resumed November 2 in Mrs. Hallam's apartment in the Astor.

American War Relief Association

The following ladies with their helpers have been appointed to take charge of the work rooms of the American War Relief Association of China :—

On Mondays—Mrs. W. H. Lunt. Helpers—Mrs. J. N. Alexander, Mrs. J. Macbeth, Mrs. A. B. Page, Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Trevor Thomas.

On Tuesdays—Mrs. W. I. Eisler. Helpers—Mrs. J. H. Dollar, Mrs. L. Everett, Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. C. P. Holcomb, Mrs. W. C. Sprague.

On Wednesdays—Mrs. A. H. Swan. Helpers—Mrs. G. F. Ashley, Mrs. M. Benjamin, Mrs. L. S. Boynton, Mrs. J. C. Clark, Mrs. J. C. McCracken.

On Thursdays—Mrs. J. W. Gallagher. Helpers—Mrs. H. H. Arnhold, Mrs. T. F. Cobbs, Mrs. A. Hykes, Mrs. J. H. Ruffin, Mrs. P. F. Wisner.

On Fridays—Mrs. J. H. McMichael. Helpers—Mrs. J. W. Baldwin, Mrs. W. A. Burns, Mrs. G. R. Coleman, Mrs. J. D. Gaines, Mrs. H. Neale.

On Saturday mornings—Mrs. Frederick Sites. Helpers—Mrs. J. J. Barkley, R. I. Clapp, Mrs. V. Hoffman, Miss Jansen, Mrs. J. H. McWilliams.

The following additional officers and committees are named:

Miss Alice Allen—Assistant Corresponding Secretary.

Woman's Exchange—Mrs. C. H. Blake, Mrs. A. Massey, Mrs. W. A. Reed.

Knitted supplies and giving out work—Mrs. W. S. Fleming, Mrs. J. Overton, Mrs. Carl Seitz.

Charge of work at St. John's College—Mrs. H. P. Sailor.

Packing—Mrs. J. D. Gaines, Mrs. C. P. Holcomb.
Shipping—Mrs. J. H. Dollar, Mrs. J. H. Ruffin.
Purchasing—Mrs. F. A. Fairchild.
Supplies to outports—Mrs. G. E. Tucker.
Press—Mrs. C. D. Magrath.

American Women at Ningpo Form War Relief Society

The American women at Ningpo met for tea at the home of Miss Duncan and Mrs. E. M. Smith at the Presbyterian Mission compound recently and organised a branch of the American Women's War Relief Association, with Mrs. E. M. Smith president, and Mrs. F. C. Wilcox secretary-treasurer. The principals of the Baptist and Presbyterian Women's and Girl's schools have promised help from their students.

Women in America Contribute Work Worth Many Millions to Red Cross

The REVIEW is indebted to Mrs. Percy Bryant for some details of the work contributed by American women to the Red Cross in America. In twelve months surgical dressings, hospital garments and knitted articles, such as comfort, kits and the like, were supplied to a commercial value of G. $36,400,000. This did not include the clerical work in Europe or America nor the value of the time spent in other ways. Henry P. Davison, chairman of the War Council of the American National Red Cross, in an interview stated: "The effectiveness already developed by the Red Cross in the greatest work of mercy ever undertaken by a single organization." one of the finest expressions I know of the big-heartdness of the American people."

Far Eastern Press Opinion

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Line.

From the Peking Evening Times

The upper half of the Tientsin Pukow railway has now been out of commission for almost a month. The trains which have been running over the northern sections between breaks neither start nor arrive on any particular schedule. Between Mu Liu Chen and Tientsin, over the flooded area, there is no launch service to connect with such trains as are running, no attempt is made to advertise the arrival or departure of trains, no provision is made for handling baggage or light freight, there are no dining cars and no provisions are made for the comfort of such travellers as venture over any section of the line. For these conditions there is no possible apology. Tu Liu Chen is only 26 miles from Tientsin. If one happens to be a station master, a petty railway official, or the remote relative of a sufficiently important official, he can travel over the lake between Tu Liu and Tientsin in a steam launch in the greatest comfort and make very respectable connexions for any point on the line. The general public however, has no such privileges. Apart from a break just below Techow, which would never have occurred had there been even a competent railway foreman there, or anyone but the nephew of a relative of a Peking official, who describes himself as a "student engineer" from Japan, and who stood nonchalently on the track and watched a broken culvert wash out and grow into a gap which it will cost ten thousand dollars to repair efficiently without making any attempt to stop it, the Tientsin Pukow line is intact from Tu Liu Chen, almost within sight of Tientsin, to the port of Pukow. The Techow break is now temporarily repaired, and the only reason that the Chinese Government is sacrificing the returns which would come from normal freight and passenger traffic over this line is that the inefficient figurehead who sports the title of director general has not seen fit to exert himself sufficiently to establish a boat service over seventy li of waterway for freight and passenger traffic.

As conditions now exist, no little courage and endurance are required to undertake a journey up the line. One gets into Techow from Tsinanfu "sometime in the afternoon." Sometime later in the afternoon, somewhere between one o'clock and three thirty o'clock, a train pulls out of Techow Tientsin-wards, with a number of third class coaches for the common

LIBERTY MOTOR
GREAT SUCCESS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Liberty motor, the airplane engine upon which the United States is relying to establish definite air supremacy over the Germans over the battlefields of France, has passed its final test, and is a complete and gratifying success, Secretary Baker announced today.

Story a Remarkable One.

"The story of the production of this engine is a remarkable one. Probably the war has produced no greater single achievement. . . .

"Two of the best engineers in the country, who had never before seen each other, were brought together at Washington and the problem of producing an all-American engine at the earliest possible moment was presented to them. Their first conference, on June 3, lasted from afternoon until 3:30 o'clock in the morning.

"Thirty days after the assembling of the first engine preliminary tests justified the government in formally accepting the engine as the best air craft engine produced in any country.

One of those "two best engineers in the country" is Jesse C. Vincent. A few years ago, at the time of enrolling for an I.C.S. Course, he was working as a tool-maker. He became Superintendent of the Burroughs Adding Machine Co. and later on Vice President of Engineering of the Packard Motor Car Co. He is the designer of the famous Packard "Twin-Six" motor. In a letter to the International Correspondence Schools, Vincent wrote as follows :

"I am pleased to state that your Mechanical Engineering Course enabled me to obtain the education absolutely necessary to take advantage of opportunities for advancement as they presented themselves."

Like Abraham Lincoln, Vincent must have said, "I will study and my chance will come." He did not realize that in his spare-time study he was preparing to render a valuable service to his country. Who knows but that his achievement may be a deciding factor in winning the war.

With the skillful assistance of the I.C.S. you can, in your own home, in your spare time, receive the kind of training that insures definite, progressive advancement in salary and position.

In the list below make a mark (X) before the training you want.

—Salesmanship	—ENGINEERING
—Advertising	—Civil ,,
—Cotton Goods Mfr.	—Mining ,,
—Woollen Goods Mfr.	—Electrical ,,
—Agriculture	—Chemical ,,
—Architecture	—Mechanical ,,
—Navigation	—Telegraph ,,
—Drafting	—Marine ,,
—Surveying	—Steam ,,
—Accounting	—Gas Engines ,,
—Stenography	—Automobile ,,
—Good English	—Concrete ,,

Learn to speak correctly — English, French, Spanish, Italian, German—by the I.C.S. special Phonograph method

THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS offer 282 Courses of Thorough, Practical Salary-Raising Training.

Tear out this notice. Write your address on the margin. Also write the training that interests you if it is not in the above list. You will promptly receive catalog and full information. Address

Office No. 14
China Agency I.C.S.
11C NANKING ROAD
SHANGHAI.

Write address HERE

02-245

"The Sign of Perfection"

J.H.N.

HIGH TEST

PURE FOOD PRODUCTS.

J. H. Newbauer & Co.
Wholesale Grocers
San Francisco
U. S. A.

Zylstra & Co.
Representatives
6 Kiukiang Road
Tel. Central 4739
Shanghai

people who insist upon inflicting themselves upon the railway folk, and with a first class car if anyone connected with the railway happens to be going that way or if the remote relative of a man with a job takes it into his head to go to Tientsin. This train arrives at Tu Liu Chen sometime after dark, and the passengers are ushered down to the muddy edge of a swamp where half a dozen flat boats, operated by private enterprise, are waiting to carry the crowd across three li of inundated graveyards to the town of Tu Liu on the canal, where accomodation can be found in Chinese inns and some sort of arrangements, with which the railway has nothing to do and in which it takes no interest, can be made for getting to Tientsin the next day. If one inquires about launches, he is told that if any ticket agents or section hands happen to have come down on the train there is probably a launch waiting for them somewhere, but that tickets are not sold and passengers are not carried, and that one's only chance of getting passage on the launch, if there is one and if he can find it, is to hunt up one of the dignitaries who have the privilege of being propelled by steam, and to cajole him into inviting one to go down on the launch.

In the canal there are probably twenty five sail boats doing a profitable business conveying passengers from To Liu Chen to Tientsin and from Tientsin down. Even a certain amount of freight is going back and forth handled by private enterprise, and, because it pays, a number of Tientsin innkeepers have gone to Tulin, have taken over the little country inns, and are giving travellers as good service as Tientsin itself affords. If private enterprise can do this much for the travelling public there is certainly no excuse for the railway company which is doing absolutely nothing in its own interest or in the interest of the people. The contrast between the direction of this line and of the Peking-Hankow line, upon which six hundred breaks have been repaired and comfortable service established, is striking and is an object lesson to the Ministry of Communications which should not escape observation.

Japan's Opportunity Lies to the South

The *Yamato (Tokio)* says that the Japanese people should develop southward more than ever at this time. The editor does not necessarily advocate the policy of defending the north and developing the south. He stands for development in both directions. But at the present time southward advance is all the more to be desired.

Western nations are not fit to live in tropical climates, and their children born in hot places are generally degenerated, because of their physical inability to stand heat. Japanese and Chinese are different. They can prosper even in tropics as well as in cold climates. An example of it is found in the great prosperity of Chinese in south sea countries.

There are vast resources in southern lands not yet fully developed which are awaiting Japanese. Australia is a promising land. Japan's trade with Australia is increasing evermore, although at present Japan is importing more than exporting in her trade with that country, because of the quantities of wool which Japan imports from that land. But exports to that country are increasing in greater ratio than imports, as shown by statistics, that is whereas in 1913 the exports amounted to 8,637,000 yen and the imports to 15,943,000 yen; in 1917, from January to September, the exports amounted to 15,256,000 yen and imports to 24,399,000 yen.

As for the trade south of Hongkong, it has increased enormously. For instance, in the case of the Dutch East Indies, the amount of exports to that country in nine months this year was four times as big as that of 1913. Imports from southern countries are gradually decreasing. Japan will have much specie to take in from those countries. That specie can be turned over to pay for Japan's purchases in India. At any rate, now that the European trade is at a standstill, Japanese should replace Europeans in the trade with these southern countries.

Japan Shows More Interest In China

From The Japan Advertiser (Tokio)

"On to China" is the slogan today among Japanese who have means to travel. Bankers, politicians, diplomats, professors—for all of these and many others, during the last few weeks, all roads have led to China. Various objects are ascribed to all these junkets into the land of Japan's great neighbor.

Japanese interest in China, it is apparent, has received a great impetus in the last few months. Much more has been heard of the necessity of improving relations between the two countries. Political and economic investigation form the basis of the hejira to "Peking and beyond," though many of the travelers profess an interest in their own favorite sideline, while others declare they go only for sightseeing. Investigation with the object of financial investment provides one of the biggest reasons for the flight Chinaward.

Among the most prominent Japanese who are now in China or on their way are Mr. Yamamoto, a leading member of the Seiyukai party; Mr. Hioki, former Japanese minister to China and now attached to the Foreign Office in Tokio; Mr. Naito, president of the Japan Petroleum Company, the largest of all oil companies in Japan; Mr. Tokutomi, owner and editor of the Kokumin Shimbun in Tokio; and Nobutsune Okuma, heir to Marquis Okuma, who was accompanied in his trip by several members of the House of Representatives. . . . . Many rumors are in circulation as to the object of Mr. Hioki, because he is accompanied by the oil magnate of Japan. One story says he is

American Car and Foundry Company

New York, U. S. A.

The World's Largest Car Builders

Annual Output:

150,000 Freight Cars

1,500 Passenger Cars

2,000,000 Car Wheels

Special agents for China

Chinese-American Company

1A JINKEE ROAD, SHANGHAI

Hankow **Peking**

Del Monte

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

PACKED WHERE THEY RIPEN--THE DAY THEY'RE PICKED

Seven reasons why every housewife should use DEL MONTE canned fruits and vegetables:

1. **GUARANTEE**—We guarantee positively that in the preparation of our products, no adulterant of any kind is used.
2. **PURITY**—In syrups for our table fruits we use the best dry granulated sugar without glucose, saccharine or any other substitute. Our goods comply with the provisions of the National Food and Drugs Act, Serial Number 6523.
3. **FLAVOR**—Our fruits are filled into the cans when in their fresh condition before cooking. They are then sealed up and processed, so that the natural flavor is retained. Being packed where grown, our products are really *fresher than the fresh* fruits and vegetables ordinarily bought on the market and brought to the house-keeper two and more days old.
4. **CLEANLINESS**—Our factories are kept in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition. We insist upon neatness in all departments, and our goods are packed under the most favorable conditions, both as regards cleanliness and intelligent supervision.
5. **WHOLESOMENESS**—In the cooking process, our canned products are necessarily sterilised, and keep in any climate. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, "The Westfield Board," and other food experts give these products highest rating of quality.
6. **ECONOMY**—Our products are not only nutritious, wholesome and delicious, but more economical than similar products put up at home.
7. **CONVENIENCE**—Ready for an emergency—all these products are practically ready to serve—the canned vegetables may be used cold in salads orwarmed and seasoned to suit the taste.

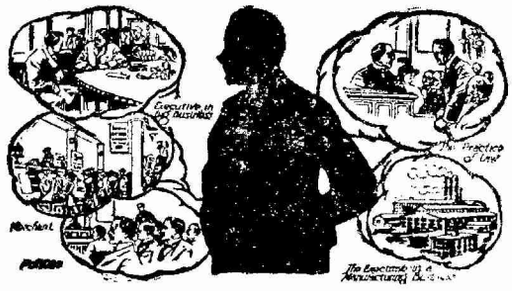
For Sale at all Dealers.

CONNELL BROS. COMPANY

Shanghai and Hongkong Agents

Your Ability

to do the work that falls to your position may seem quite sufficient now—perhaps you are holding your job and giving ordinary satisfaction—but *look into the future.* What will you be doing—5, 10, 15, or 20 years from now? Will you still be holding down a routine job—will you still be taking your meager salary each month and trying to run your household on it—will you be looking into the future with *fear* in your heart—fear that a younger man may take your place—or will you decide *now* to give yourself the *training* that will enable you to forge ahead into a position of security? Get a start in the right direction. Just send us your name by chitbook or post card.



OPPORTUNITY COUPON

American School of Corresdondence, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.
Dept. No. 10.

Without any obligation on my part please send me your Bulletin and advise me how I can qualify for the position marked "X."

Architectre	Hydro-electric Engineering ...
Contracting and Building	Telephone Practice .....
Civil Engineering	Fire Prevention and Insurance.
Structural Engineering	Fire Prevention.....
Engineering Preparatory.....	Fire Insurance .....
College Preparatory	Heating and Ventilation Engineering .....
Accountancy and Business Administration	Heating, Ventilating and Plumbing .....
Practical Bookkeeping and Accounting	Complete Law .....
Shorthand. Typewriting, and Bookkeeping	Business Law .....
Structural Drafting	Real Estate Law .....
Machine Drawing and Design..	Mechanical Engineering .....
Architectural Design.....	Steam Engineering .....
Sheet-Metal Pattern Drafting...	Shop Practice .....
Electrical Engineering	Automobile Course .....
Electro-Mechanical Eng.....	Complete Textile Manfacturing .....

French, Spanish, English, Italian, German, by the disc record using Language Phone.

American School of Correspondence
34 NANKING ROAD

going to quit the diplomatic service to join the Japan Petroleum Company, of which Mr. Naito is president. Another report is that he and Mr. Naito have gone to investigate the oil fields in Manchuria and other parts of North China, for the purpose of exploitation. Yet another report declares the two men will negotiate with the Peking authorities over some oil fields in Manchuria and Jehol, where the present contracts between the Chinese government and a certain foreign oil company are about to expire.

Correspondence

Why Japan Ought to Be Friendly Towards China.

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW

China and Japan are related to each other by bonds of geography, ethnology and literature. I will try to explain briefly: (1). Since Korea has become a Japanese province, China is in reality bounded by Japan on the Manchurian border; (2). The Chinese and Japanese people belong to the same race, namely the Mongolian; (3). The Japanese language had its origin in the Chinese language, and many Chinese words are still in common use in Japanese literature. In view of these three features, it is not an exaggeration to say that no other two countries in the world bear such important relations to each other as do China and Japan. Consequently, these countries ought always to be inseparable. China needs Japan no less than Japan needs China in working out their common destiny. Their sensitive leaders should lose no time in making efforts to deal with western influence and at the same time keep up an intimate and sincere friendship between themselves. This is the only way in which they can accomplish anything for their mutual advantage.

However, to our great disappointment, the Japanese are said to be doing something just contrary to what they ought to do. They are clamoring for a "special position" in China, wishing to have China wholly under their control. One of the objects of Baron Ishii's Mission to Washington is to ask for the formal concurrence of America in their adoption of the Monroe doctrine to China. How foolish they would be. Or has their attitude been misunderstood? They ought to know that with China gone as an independent state and passing under alien dominion, it would be impossible for Japan to maintain her position as a world Power, politically or commercially.

As any western aggression upon China means the threatening of Japan's frontiers, the Japanese people must prepare to defend the independence of China against such aggression. How can Japan herself violate the sovereignty of China! However, it is possible for Japan to interfere with Chinese political affairs in a way that is perfectly frank, honest and sincere. A famous Chinese saying runs, "when the lips are torn away, the teeth will be cold." This saying illustrates well the relation between these two countries, if either of them is ruined. Chinese and Japanese, being close neighbors, of the same race and with affinity of language, are advised to promote the best of understandings and to avoid the worst of hatreds, so that peace in the Orient may be maintained for ever.

"PHILIP W. WILLIAM."

Soochow, Oct. 20, 1917.

"Why Pay For Bread if You Can Steal It"?

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW

Dear Sir:—Many Japanese in Shanghai, I am sorry to state, are like ruined countrymen or depraved children.

I have heard it said that when Japan was building the first railway in Korea the natives stole the railway sleepers for fuel, partly because the ignorant natives thought they were lost or waste timber not wanted. I think we Japanese cannot laugh at them or criticise them because Shanghai Japanese do the same things themselves.

A few days ago Mr. Art Smith, probably the best known and most celebrated American aviator, gave a series of flights at Yangtsepoo. Several thousand Japanese stood in the road, the Public Park and adjacent fields and on launches in the river to see the wonderful air flights, but refused to pay a small entrance fee to come inside the grounds, when all of them were well aware that such a man as Mr. Smith could only be

洋行 AMERICAN TRADING Co. 茂生

Head Office 25 Broad Street, New York

Oriental Branches
Shanghai Tokio
Yokohama Kobe

Shanghai, Office: 53 Szechuen Road
General Cable Address: Amtraco

Agencies
Hongkong Tientsin
Hankow Peking

GENERAL IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS, ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

Special Facilities for Handling Mill and Plant Supplies, Chemicals and Match Making Supplies, Factory Supplies, Iron and Steel Products and Railway Supplies.

AGENTS IN THE FAR EAST FOR:

"AGA" Co.—"Aga" Acetylene Lights for Lighthouses, Buoys, Railway Signaling.
ALLIS CHALMERS MANUFACTURING Co., BULLOCK ELECTRIC Co.—Flour Mills, Saw Mills, Cement, Rock Crushing, Mining and Creosote Wood Preserving Machinery, Power and Pumping Plants, Hydraulic Turbines and Centrifugal Pumps, Electric Generators and Transformers.
BROWN PORTABLE ELEVATOR Co.—"Ton-a-Minute" Pilers, Elevators and Conveyors for Bagged or Boxed Material, from Ship or Lighter to Piles in the Godown.
ENGELBURG HULLER Co.—Rice Machinery.
ERIE CITY IRON WORKS.—Steam Engines, "Lentz" Poppet Valve Engines, Fire Tube, Vertical and Horizontal Watertube Boilers and Feed Water Heater.
INGERSOLL RAND Co.—Rock Drills, Air Compressors, Air-lift Systems for Water Supply, "Calyx" Diamondless Core Drills, Riveting hammers, Chippers and other Air Tools, Centrifugal Pumps, Turbo Blowers & Beyer Barometric Condensers.
JEWELL EXPORT FILTER Co.—Open Type "Rapid" Filtration Plants for Cities and Industries Requiring Pure Clear Water, Pressure Filters for Industrial Purposes and Swimming Pools.
KERR TURBINE Co.—Steam Turbines.
NATIONAL CASH REGISTER Co.—Cash Registers.
RAMAPO IRON WORKS.—Railway Switches and Frogs, Switch Stands, etc.
T. L. SMITH AND Co.—Concrete Mixers.
STROMBERG CARLSON TELEPHONE MANUFACTURING Co.—Telephones for all purposes.
B. F. STURTEVANT Co.—Exhaust and Ventilating Fans, Blowers, Air Washers, Economizers, etc.
UNITED CIGARETTE MACHINE Co.—"Improved Bonsack," "U. K." and "Universal" Cigarette Machines.
UNITED SHOE MACHINERY Co.—Shoe Making Machinery and Shoe Supplies, Eyelets, Thread and Shoe Nails of all kinds.
WOLVERINE MOTOR WORKS.—Kerosene Marine Motors, 5 H. P. to 200 H. P.
YORK MANUFACTURING Co.—Ice and Refrigerating Machinery.
PAPER MILLS.—Complete Modern Plants and Details of all Kinds.

TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL Co,, OF THE UNITED STATES (KAHN SYSTEM)

The Trus Con Laboratories (Chemical Department)
Resident Engineer with American Trading Co., Shanghai

Toosseal is a Roofing Cement for the rapid and permanent repair of leaks in Galvanized Iron, Spanish-Tile Composition, Cement, Concrete or Slate Roofs. Can also be used for making new roofs. Made in Black, Brick Red and Brown. Comes in *plastic* form and is applied with a trowel. Withstands the rigors of the North as well as the Tropical sun. Is elastic, durable, economical and weather-proof.

"ROOFKOTER" is a *liquid* Roof Paint, unequalled for covering capacity, elasticity and durability. Withstands all climates and produces a heavy film. Nothing like it for Galvanized Iron, Cement, Concrete, Slate, Shingle, Composition, Paper or Felt Roofs. Applied with brush. Made in Black only. Low in price.

Industrial and Construction Paints.

We specialize in Paints for Structural Iron and Steel, Bridges, Railway Equipment, Marine Docks, Industrial Plants, Warehouse and Smoke-Stacks, particularly where technical gas-proof, acid-proof, fire-proof or water-proof Paints are required.

Construction and Architectural Paints, Enamels and Varnishes.

We manufacture special Water-Resisting Paints for Cement or Concrete exterior surfaces. Interior Flat Wall Finishes, Gloss Enamels and Varnishes, Cement and Concrete Floor Paints. Water-proofing Compounds especially adapted for Schools, Sanitariums, Public Buildings and Refrigerator Plants where sanitary requirements must be complied with.

TROPICAL QUALITY AND PRICES ARE RIGHT.

Catalogs And Prices Upon Application.

THE TROPICAL PAINT AND OIL COMPANY
Guardian Building, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

Chinese-American Company

1A JINKEE ROAD, SHANGHAI

Hankow **Peking**

Wanted at Once

An agent in Shanghai

by an American Company that manufactures and markets

Safety Razors, Stroppers and Accessories, House-hold Specialties, Sheet-Metal, Wire Goods, also Novelites in Metal, Screw machine Work, Advertising and Premium Goods

Shanghai firms interested in the foregoing should address Box 120, care MILLARD'S REVIEW.

brought to Shanghai at great expense. They were quite willing to see him risk his life but not willing to pay a part of the expense incurred.

Chinese, of course, could not come into the public garden, but it was full of Japanese; there were also many launches in the river filled with Japanese who showed great delight in the wonderful sight. We think, as true Japanese, they ought to have been ashamed to show their flags and hong launches when they were actually stealing the right to do so.

When an earnest sympathiser was trying to sell tickets to the last meeting he approached a well-known Japanese gentleman, in charge of a church and a teacher in a Sunday School, who replied to his solicitation: "Why should I pay to see what I can see for nothing," and the ticket seller could scarcely keep from assaulting him, and replied "Why pay for bread if you can steal it."

Proud Japanese think themselves superior to Chinese or Europeans of the better class and still don't know they are classed with those who want something for nothing, even if they steal it.

A Real Japanese Patriot

Americans Raise G.$200,000 For Liberty Loan

Approximately Gold $200,000 was subscribed toward the second American Liberty Loan by Americans in Shanghai, Hankow and Antung. Of this amount, Americans in Hankow subscribed $60,000 and the three Americans living in Antung subscribed $1,200, leaving approximately $140,000 that was subscribed in Shanghai. Subscriptions in Peking, Tientsin and Canton were made direct, so do not show in the Shanghai figures.

Figures compiled by Consul General Sammons and the International Banking Corporation show that approximately 170 individuals in Shanghai subscribed to the bonds, making individual subscriptions of an average of about $800 for this port. With the exception of one subscription for about $20,000 that one company is said to have made, most of the others ranged from $50 to $2,000, showing the wide interest in the loan. This is especially gratifying in view of the fact that the committee having charge of the work, had less than two weeks in which to make an effort, on account of the delay in cables from Washington opening the loan to Americans in China.

Several companies sent out letters to their employes urging them to take advantage of the opportunity to save money and assist the Government at the same time. The Standard Oil Company is said to have sent a letter of this kind to each of its employes in China, advising them to subscribe.

Missionaries, teachers, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. workers in Shanghai and in other parts of China contributed their share toward the loan and conducted campaigns in its behalf.

The committee in Shanghai that had charge of the work was composed of the following: Messrs Thomas Sammons, W. S. Fleming, Paul McRae, J. H. Ruffin, W. H. Lacy, R. H. Gaither, and Calvin N. Caldwell.

A largely attended luncheon, presided over by Consul General Sammons, was the principal event of Liberty Day, October 24, in Shanghai. Speeches were made by Bishop Kilgo, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, a recent arrival from North Carolina; Dr. F. L. Hawks-Pott, president of St. John's College, Shanghai, and J. C. Gallagher, Far Eastern representative of the United States Steel Products Co., recently returned from the United States. Among other guests present were the following:—

J. A. Thomas, London director of the B.A.T., who leaves for England to-day; Cheang Park Chew, who accompanies Mr. Thomas; W. H. Weber and Frederick Ferguson, who have recently joined the American Consulate staff here; C. C. Goodfellow *en route* from Russia to the United States; W. W. Campbell, of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Yokohama; Rev. J. C. Wootten of Durham, N. C.; and Trevor Thomas, Shanghai. Besides the senior American naval officer here, there were also a number of American army officers, including Major E. C. McCullough, Medical Corps; Capt. R. C. Moseley, U. S. A.; Capt. F. A. Phipps, U. S. Coast Artillery; and Capt. J. J. Murphy, of the transport Warren.

Bishop Kilgo, who spoke with great fervor and whose remarks were greeted with vigorous and prolonged applause, among other things said that America was the first country ever to put in permanent form a proclamation of the sovereign right of every man on earth to rise to the highest state of commanding manhood. Americans had always looked realities firmly in the face and had met the issues as they came with an indefensible creed. America had declared to the world what she was fighting for—the right of every man on earth to liberty and to travel the world's seas without objection or protest. Whatever theorists, political philosophers or historians might write into the record of the

war, it was the solemn truth that America had not forgotten the Lusitania. The cry of drowning women, the shrieks of helpless children, rankled in the bosoms of her manhood, and still rankled, increasing the cry of American manhood to rise to defend against that outrage. The day would never come when America would be unwilling to guarantee the safety of the womanhood and the childhood of this globe to go about peaceably.

Mr. Gallagher, in the course of his remarks, said that America was not only united and determined to see this thing through, but the Government had taken pains to explain to the people that they were undoubtedly in for a long war. Every effort was, therefore, being made to conserve supplies and to provide the men at the front with every necessity for their comfort and defence. The Liberty Loan was not the only thing which Americans should subscribe to liberally, but they should not forget the needs of the boys at the front in the way of a few comforts and luxuries, such as cigarettes and reading matter. Ways should be devised to provide such comforts for the men, and liberal subscriptions should be made to all the Red Cross appeals, as this fund, being under the direction of Mr. Davidson, of the J. P. Morgan Company would be expended with the minimum of overhead charges.

The Rev. Dr. Hawks-Pott, in his speech, said that Americans had determined to accomplish two things: first, *bring the war to a finish*, and second, *see that a righteous peace is secured.* America could not let the Central Powers win, for that would mean the triumph of the *law of the jungle.* The law of the jungle knows no pity nor mercy, has no consideration for the weak, enthrones might in the place of right, and slaughters innocent women and children. The second thing to be achieved was a righteous peace. A peace that would lead to animosity for years to come would rob the world of the reward due to all the sacrifice that has been made. Americans must see to it that the world is a better place to live in and not a worse place as the result of this awful struggle. By subscribing to the Loan Americans would show their unshaken faith in their country. Americans had not lost their patriotism when they went abroad; in that they were similar to the old Greeks who, when they planted colonies abroad, carried with them the sacred fire.

Joking is Dangerous at Present, Particularly in China

Wu Ting-seng, formerly compradore of the British-American Tobacco Co., at Shanghai and Mr. Tung Hang-seng. a Chinese merchant also in foreign employ, went to Mukden in Manchuria on business. From Mukden, their sense of pleasantry prompted them to send a telegram to a Miss Piano, a sing-song girl on Yunnan Road, Shanghai, in which besides other things they said "Northern climate becoming cold so early that we feel our clothing too thin. Will you kindly come and bring us winter dress and also visit the Imperial Mausoleum? Do you think this a splendid idea or not?" Unfortunately, their telegram was held up by the Censor appointed by General Chang Tso-ling, the Tuchun. In that officer's mind, the contents were easily construed to convey a prearranged revolutionary message, while the receiver was thought to be an agent for the delivery of such messages. The words; "Imperial Mausoleum" especially caught his eyes and he imagined that a short cut was open to him to "honor high and posts lucrative" if he were instrumental in discovering such an important plot. He submitted the telegram to General Chang with the result that the two unfortunate but innocent Ningpo merchants were arrested and detained by the Military Court in the Tuchun's yamen for five long days and nights after which the Cabinet, having ascertained through General Lu, the Military Commissioner, that both were respectable and peaceful citizens in foreign employment, authorized General Chang to set them free. The moral drawn from this news by the *Sinwanpao* one of the principal native newspapers in Shanghai is: "Don't joke, or joke at the peril of your life, during these days when there is neither law nor right, but military despotism!"

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

WALTER A. MITCHELL, Petitioner
vs.
MARGARET ETHELWYN SNOW MITCHELL, Respondent

Cause No. 603
Civil No. 200
SUMMONS TO ANSWER
Filed at Shanghai
August 1, 1917.
EARL B. ROSE.
Clerk.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to the Marshal of the United States Court for China,——
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this summons to answer and a copy of the petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant

Margaret Ethelwyn Snow Mitchell

Action for Divorce

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court, and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file her written answer hereto on oath.

(SEAL)

Witness the Honorable CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge, of the United States Court for China at Shanghai, China, this 1st day of August, 1917.

EARL B. ROSE,
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

First Publication
October 20, 1917.

When you tell your dealer or merchant that you saw his advertisement in MILLARD'S REVIEW, it "identifies" you.

In the Field of Business and Finance

America's Business and Financial Future After the War

BY GEORGE E. ROBERTS *

The price of investment securities, like the price of commodities, depends at last upon the supply of securities on the market. The downward course of the bond market is due to the outpouring of government securities issued to finance the war. Holders of American securities in England, France, Germany, Holland and Belgium have been selling American securities since the war began to enable them to buy their own, and now there are great offerings of American government bonds at home. The public is urged to subscribe upon patriotic grounds, and, moreover, on account of the freedom from taxation they are an especially attractive security to many people. It is inevitable that under these conditions other securities should be offered for sale, and that prices should decline.

I do not see how recovery can be expected so long as this outpouring of government issues continues. The decline in good railway bonds is not because the security is doubtful but because government issues are more attractive. I don't see anything for the holder of railway bonds to do but sit tight and draw his regular income from them, forgetting, if he can, that the market is lower and that the income is impaired by the higher level of living costs. Of course it is true that $1,000 of income today does not buy nearly so much as it did before the war, but that is a temporary condition, at least in part. There is bound to be a fall of prices after the war. The great efforts which are now being made to increase production in all lines will bear fruit after the war, when the millions in the armies return to industry.

Look at the stimulus being given to the production of sugar, the development of new plantations in Cuba and all around the Caribbean, the new beet sugar factories in the United States. The cost of food will not be long maintained anywere near present levels after the war. I will make an exception of beef, for it will take years to restore the cattle supply of Europe.

Manufacturing equipment and methods will be on a higher scale of efficiency and productiveness after the war, and the steel-making capacity of the world will be very much greater. Steel and machinery are the chief factors in production now, and the world is going to multiply products after the war at a rate never known before. Industry is out of the old ruts. Mass production is going to make things cheaper for the masses. No, I don't believe commodity prices will stay up long after the war.

What about capital after the war? It will be in great demand. The world's development has been held up. In South America and other countries where development has been backward there is much work in prospect, opening up their resources. Russia is thoroughly stirred and will want vast sums. China is now an open field, and a most attractive one, because the population is there. Finally, in the countries at war normal construction has been held up because all available funds were going into the war expenditures. Here in the United States a great amount of construction work is sidetracked because of the high costs. We need to make immense expenditures upon the railways.

It seems to me that capital must remain high for a number of years after the war is over, which means that there is not much prospect for the bond market to make an early recovery. I think the tendency will be upward, however, as soon as peace is certain, for it will be worth something to be assured that this deluge of government issues is over. But these government issues will hang over the market. Many holders of governments will want to dispose of them, in order that they may employ their capital in business. In England and in Germany great sums which were employed in trade before the war have been diverted to the government loans. The owners will want to resume their old activities. The banks in all the warring countries are loaded up with government securities, and with loans secured by collateral of that kind. They will want to clear themselves and be free to support trade in its customary lines. In short, these government securities are undigested as yet, and they will have to be absorbed and find their final resting place before the investment market will recover a normal tone.

Meanwhile there will be great pressure for capital to rehabilitate the industries and to recover the foreign trade which has been scattered. I look to see the governments take an active part in promoting all this. Probably there will be more government loans for this purpose, and as this country will have the chief gold reserves, and an enormous credit balance with the rest of the world, this will be the chief borrowing market. All the world will be knocking at our door for money.

We must be ready to lend it, and to supply it in the products of our industries. We can have all the business we want if we will become world investors. How else can we hope to sell? They will have no gold to spare and we don't want them to send quantities of goods which compete with our own make. We must acquire the faculty of seeing the position and needs of other peoples and of adjusting our policies accordingly. There is room enough in the world for everybody, and we will be most prosperous if we adapt our policies to promote the prosperity of others.

* Mr. Roberts, Assistant to President Frank A. Vanderlip, of the National City Bank of New York began his career, as did Mr. Vanderlip, in the school of journalism. Mr. Roberts was born in Iowa in 1857. His first newspaper venture was as publisher of the Fort Dodge *Messenger*, which later became the Des Moines *Register*. While publishing that paper he made a profound study of currency questions and wrote a reply to an article which appeared in Coin's Financial School, a free silver publication. The article attracted widespread and highly favorable comment and it was later used as one of the Republican National Campaign documents in the bitterly contested McKinley campaign of 1896. When McKinley became President he appointed Mr. Roberts Director of the Mint, which position the latter held for fifteen years. In 1914 he came to New York as Assistant to the President of the largest banking institution in this country, The National City Bank. His writings and speeches on financial and economic subjects have been voluminous and always receive nation-wide attention.—*The Magazine of Wall Street.*

Heavy Gains in U. S. Import Trade.

The imports into the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, aggregated $2,659,355,185, against $2,197,883,510 in 1916 and $1,893,657 in 1914, the previous high-record year. For the first time Europe, which had held first place in selling goods to the United States, declined to second place, North

America taking first place, according to a statement issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. In 1914 the imports from Europe were valued at $895,602,868, or 47¼ per cent of the total, while the imports from North America were $427,399,354, or 22½ per cent of the total. In 1916 imports from Europe were 28 per cent of the total, and those from North America 27 per cent. Of the total imports of $2,659,355,185 in 1917, $610,470,670 or 23 per cent were from Europe, and $766,112,537, or 28¾ per cent, from North America. In 1917 the imports from Europe showed a decrease of $285,132,198 from the figures for 1914, and the imports from North America showed an increase of $338,713,183, a gain of 80 per cent for North America against a loss of 32 per cent for Europe.

GAIN FROM SOUTH AMERICA AND ASIA.

Imports from South America and Asia in 1917 showed a gain of more than 100 per cent over 1914, the increase from South America being 143 per cent and from Asia 114 per cent. Imports from South America were $222,677,075 in 1914, $391,562,018 in 1916, and $542,212,820 in 1917. Imports from Asia were $286,962,486 in 1914, $437,181,464 in 1916, and $615,217,463 in 1917. Imports from Oceania in 1917 showed a decrease from 1916, but an increase over 1914. In 1914 the imports from Oceania were $42,144,398; in 1916, $96,225,991; and in 1917, $65,318,379. Imports from Africa in 1917 gained 213 per cent over 1914. They amounted to only $19,149,476 in 1914, as against $64,764,745 in 1916 and $60,013,316 in 1917.

Of North American countries, Canada showed the greatest gain in the 1917 imports, as compared with those of 1914. The increase amounted to $160,000,000, and was due to large imports of wheat, copper, paper, boards, and wood pulp. Imports from Cuba gained $122,000,000, owing chiefly to the rise in the value of sugar, which increased from $98,394,782 in 1914 to $204,521,140 in 1917, although the quantity decreased from 4,926,606,243 to 4,669,079,398 pounds in the same period.

JUMP IN IMPORTS FROM ARGENTINA

Imports from Argentina increased by over $100,000,000 in value, chiefly in wool and hides. Imports from Chile showed a large increase, from $25,750,000 in 1914 to $113,750,000 in 1917, a gain of 350 per cent, chiefly in nitrate of soda, copper, and tin. Imports from Brazil in 1917 showed a gain over 1914 of $51,000,000, principally in coffee, hides, rubber, and manganese.

Imports from China increased by more than $60,000,000, chiefly in hides, silk, and wool, while imports from the Japanese leased territory in China, which amounted to only $230,000 in 1914, rose to $6,000,000 in 1917, representing principally soya-bean oil. Imports from the British East Indies increased from $112,000,000 in 1914 to $217,500,000 in 1917, the gain being chiefly in burlaps, hides, rubber, and tin. Imports from Japan increased from $107,300,000 in 1914 to $208,000,000 in 1917, more than half of the increase being in raw silk. Imports from the Philippines increased from $18,125,000 in 1914 to $42,500,000 in 1917, the gain being in manila hemp, sugar, copra, and cocoanut oil. Imports from Australia showed a decrease of $4,500,000 in 1917, as compared with 1914.

Monthly Market Letter of Rolph, Mills & Co.

San Francisco, September 1, 1917.

Pig Iron: Like the market for other products of the iron and steel industry, pig iron is unsettled, pending the fixing of a definite policy by the Federal government. The Export license ruling has put a damper on export business, but fundamental conditions are such that waiting has not affected the general market. Some authorities predict the greatest shortage of pig iron the world has ever known, and that prices will reach a level far in advance of the already stiff price of around $65.00 basis No. 2 Foundry and Soft, FOB San Francisco, for first half 1918 deliveries. Last year the steel output alone was 4,000,000 tons greater than the production of pig iron, which means the rapid depletion of all reserve stocks of pig iron. Large lots of Scrap Iron are now being held at Pacific Coast seaports awaiting permission to export but at this time uncertainties exist as to the Federal government allowing shipments to be made. Scrap dealers, generally have withdrawn from the market to await future developments. Pig Iron producers in a position to know the status of the market in various producing centers of the country, are not worrying much about the future, but all will be pleased when a definite policy is firmly established by the Federal government.

Plates: There has been practically no activity in the plate market since our last letter of August 1. The government embargo has practically put a stop to foreign business on all plates, whether of Boiler, Tank or Ship quality. The only way in which a foreign buyer may secure plates under the present ruling is by rendering an affidavit which must show that same is to be used for home consumption and also must include a thorough description of existing conditions in his country relative to the demand for steel plates. We do not believe that any shipments have gone forward on licenses secured since August 15. Today's nominal price on Tank steel has not changed remaining at 11½¢ per lb. FOB San Francisco. No price can be obtained on Lloyd's specification ship quality plates.

Billets: As this item is also included in the list of articles strictly held under the embargo ruling there has been no action on billets since our last advices, it being necessary to furnish an affidavit as for plates. Today's nominal price on billets is $134.00 per ton on sizes from 4" to 6" with very little, if any, tonnage offered.

Steel Bars: Bars have not been placed on the embargo list as yet and as a result there has been some business done on small sizes. Bars larger than 3" are hard to secure although we have some small tonnage to offer. The present ruling price FOB Pacific Coast is about 5¾¢ base for small sizes under 3". Larger sizes on specification only.

Structurals: There is some activity in Structural Shapes for Export as the government is issuing licenses for limited tonnages. It is possible, at the present writing, to secure moderate specifications from stock which means shipment within 60 days from Pacific Coast. To-day's nominal price is 6½ per lb. base.

Galvanized Corrugated Sheets: There is no appreciable change in the situation on sheets. The price remains about the same as it was a month ago. There is some business being done on the lighter gauged sheets, as sheets lighter than 11 gauge are not affected by the embargo. Nominally today's prices on sheets are $11.20 per 100 base for 28 gauge. Galvanized sheets, 10½ c per lb. base for 10 gauge Blue Annealed Sheets.

Tin Plate: Tin Plate has been placed on the list of articles covered by the embargo and from all indications, permits will be very hard to secure indeed. Exporters generally speaking, have withdrawn from the Tin Plate market and as a result there is no activity. To-day's price is approximately $19.50 per base box FOB Pittsburgh delivery at mill's option for first quarter of next year.

Brass & Copper Tubing: As advised in our last communication we are agents for the Baltimore Tube Company Incorporated, but as this material is now on embargo, of course will be unable to quote for Export business. Just as soon as we are in a position to ship we shall advise you.

Boiler Tubes: This item is also now on the embargo which of course means that we will be unable to quote on any business until this situation clears up.

General Steel Market: There has been no great change in the Export Steel situation since our last advices and but few new items placed under the ban. Licenses on Steel Plates are still very difficult to secure; in fact, we have learned of no licenses issued recently on this commodity.

Structurals are being shipped in fairly large quantities and although on the embargo, licenses are being issued as desired. Steel Bars are still unmentioned in the list of articles covered by the embargo and as a result there has been a fairly brisk business done.

Machinery Department: Our machinery department has nothing to offer at the present time as articles covered under this heading are also now covered by the embargo.

How German Spy System Was Adapted to Expanding Commerce

From The New York Times

Some rather important consequences are likely to follow the enactment of the Trading with the Enemy bill. By means of the regulation of imports as well as of exports which the bill provides, there will be the means of curtailing effectually the trade with German concerns in neutral countries that has in great measure thus far preserved the Teutonic foreign trade organization. Another provision of the bill is of even greater consequence. This provides for the use of German patents, trademarks, and the like. Operations here under this provision will result in the establishment of many new industries in this country which will survive after the war is ended. While to many the idea will occur that the principal benefits will be in the long list of chemical, dye, and pharmaceutical preparations that used to come from Germany, this by no means indicates the scope of the measure or the classes of articles affected by it. There are many mechanical and other processes and devices which the Germans have protected here by means of patents, the making of the articles not being carried on here, but in Germany. It is more than likely, also, judging from past experiences, that quicker or cheaper processes will be devised here to get the results the Germans have obtained, once the domestic manufacturers start at them.

A little more light was let in on German methods in getting and holding foreign trade by some utterances recently of William Watson Rutherford, Chairman of the Rumanian Consolidated Oil Fields, who has for sixteen years represented the West Derby Division of Liverpool in the House of Commons. What he had to say, moreover, is not without value to exporters in America. He at first referred to the young Germans trained in schools of commerce who, because they were willing to work at nominal salaries, obtained positions in English banks and business offices. These fellows made it their principal vocation to forward the details of British business to a central commercial intelligence department at Berlin. But much more cleverness was shown in another direction. Very nearly all of the reinsurance business was in the hands of the Germans, especially marine reinsurance. That business brought them in close association with all the English and foreign insurance concerns, and in the course of it they were able to learn the destination of all goods, the names of the manufacturers, merchants, and buyers, the prices paid, and all other information relating to the cargo. These data were sent to a Foreign Trade Committee at Berlin and were made use of for the benefit of German manufacturers and traders. The scheme was simply an adaptation of the German spy system applied to commerce instead of to Governmental or political matters.

Another revelation was of the manner in which Germans were enabled to use British capital in their foreign trade. The British, like the merchants in America were in the habit of selling to foreign customers for cash. No manufacturer in the United Kingdom could get an advance from his banker on foreign bills of exchange for goods. The bank would collect them and give him credit for them, but not cash. With the Germans it was different. If the Consul or agent of the district where the goods were sent certified that the buyer was a "substantial man," the German Government would guarantee 75 per cent, of the amount of the bill. The bill would come before the Foreign Trade Committee in Berlin, on which all the great banks are represented. If it had the Consular indorsement, it would be discounted and the manufacturer would get his cash. What followed was thus stated by Mr. Rutherford:

Here comes the extraordinary thing. Great Britain is the only free money market in the world, and the tradition of the Bank of England is to take all first-class bills that come along from certain accredited sources, which include the big German banks. So do all the English banks. Week by week, month by month, hundreds of millions are available, and instead

of being used to help British trade abroad they were actually used for the purpose of helping the German manufacturer or merchant to oust British goods from foreign markets.

It is safe to assert that this system will not work after the war and that Germany's foreign trade will suffer in consequence. And no country is in a better position to gain thereby than is the United States.

The Future of Chinese Shipping

From "Shipping and Engineering" (Shanghai)

A great deal has been heard during the past five years of China's aspiration to become a maritime power and numerous attempts have been made to awaken the Government in power for the time being to a sense of the importance of such a step. These efforts have resulted in spasmodic attempts to create a fleet of foreign trade steamships the latest of which was a scheme launched in 1915 under the name of the China National Steamship Company. To this the Government was to contribute five million dollars and a similar sum was to be invited from merchants of the country. Minute rules and regulations were drawn up for the conduct of the line with that happy knack for framing regulations which seems to be the peculiar property of Chinese officialdom, but beyond that nothing was done and the idea, as many had done before it, was allowed to fizzle out, only the rules and regulations surviving to mark the attempt that had been made. Yet the outcome of it was actually a line of steamers, or perhaps we should use the singular since only one ship was purchased, under the Chinese flag trading on the ocean routes, the China Mail Steamship Company which purchased and still runs the *s. s. China* on the trans-Pacific route. In this vessel, however, American capital is largely interested, and it may be that capitalists in the United States saw in the venture an opportunity of running a ship in the trans-Pacific trade without the heavy expenses involved in running her under the American flag. In any case, though the vessel flies the Chinese flag, it cannot be claimed that she is a purely Chinese vessel and the fact, therefore, remains that China has to-day no vessels beyond the coast ships that ply to local ports.

Before even the national line was attempted, an effort had been made to train young men to become officers in the Chinese mercantile marine and the college at Woosung has been, for some years, turning out students with a good grasp of nautical theoretical matters for whom no ships exist, since foreign firms, or even Chinese firms controlled by foreigners, fight shy of them owing to their obvious lack of practical experience and deficiency in seamanship which, to the officer of a ship, is every whit as important as navigation.

The opportunity of acquiring such a line without even the necessity of so large an outlay as would be involved in the purchase of ships, has now come to China with the seizure of the German and Austrian ships lying in her ports, but there seems every probability of the opportunity being allowed to slip through the fingers of the Government.

The ships, which were originally chartered to a group of Chinese merchants, now appear to be slipping out of China's control and the chance of establishing a line, for which the old rules and regulations might have been dug up, is being lost.

With the example of Japan at her very doors, it is difficult to conceive why China cannot build up for herself a mercantile marine that would eventually outstrip that of her neighbor. Japan commenced with far fewer opportunities than would China to-day and, after thirty years of foreign tuition, is to-day able not only to manage and man her extensive oversea shipping herself, but actually to build such ships as she requires.

China is, or should be, as much a maritime nation as Japan, since her extensive coastline has given employment to millions of hardy fishermen who take to the sea, generation after generation, and it is universally recognized that the Chinese can be made into sailors of a very useful order. It is in the art of shipping management that China appears to be deficient and this is, perhaps, due to the desire of everyone connected with the vessel to make something for himself to the neglect of what the ship might make for her owners, and with the opportunities presented by shipping management, it is perhaps not unnatural that each one should hesitate to trust the other with the developmenr of his capital.

PATTON'S SUN-PROOF PAINTS

Sole Agents

for China

Fearon Daniel & Co., Inc.

PAINT CONTRACTING DEPTS.

18B KIANGSE ROAD—SHANGHAI.

Large Increase of Life Assurance Business in America.

The abnormal conditions last year in the United States are reflected in the Life Assurance Returns issued by the New York State Insurance Department. There was so much money about that the year became a "banner" one in the history of American life assurance. There was a marked decrease in lapsed and surrendered policies, a lowering of expenses, and an increasing allotment of dividend funds to policyholders, as well as an increase in the stability of the risks written and in force. At the close of the year the life companies were

Do Business by Mail
It's profitable, with accurate lists of prospects. Our catalogue contains vital information on Mail Advertising. Also prices and quantity on 6,000 national mailing lists, 99% guaranteed. Such as:
War Material Mfrs.
Cheese Box Mfrs.
Tin Can Mfrs.
Druggists
Auto Owners
Wealthy Men
Farmers
Axle Grease Mfrs.
Railroad Employees
Contractors, Etc., Etc.
Write for this valuable reference book; also prices and samples of fac-simile letters.
Have us write or revise your Sales Letters.
Ross Gould, 1039 Olive St. St Louis, U.S.A.
ROSS-GOULD
Mailing
Lists
St. Louis

possessed of $5,144,624,477 of admitted assets, an increase of $293,927,596 over 1915. The liabilities, excluding gross surplus and special funds of $291,675,271, were $4,852,949,206, an increase of $265,999,003 over the previous year. The total income was $991,452,457, an increase of $265,999,003 over the previous year. The total income was $991,452,457, an increase of $65,720,094. The amount of premiums received was $736,319,365, or $51,687,323 more then in 1915. The companies disbursed in 1916 $720,625,391, being $6,982,219 more than in 1915; of that amount $530,350,011 was paid to policyholders, while the cost of management (including shareholders' dividends) was $160,275, 380. There were 1,259,260 "ordinary" policies issued and paid for during 1916,with insurance of $2,397,178,608. Compared with 1915, there was an increase of 167,711 in the number of policies written, and the amount of insurance increased $443,102,282. There were 873 less policies terminated in 1916 than in 1915, and $60,389, 136 less insurance. The total number of "ordinary" policies in force on December 31, 1916, was 8,891,679, insuring $16,814,549,674; a net increase of 603,451, policies, and $1,181,801,616 in insurance. The amount of "industrial" insurance in force was $4,409,842,484, being an increase of $334,507,741, making a total increase for both classes of business of $1,516,306,357.—*The Economist* (London)

The Year's Crops in America

(*From the New York Times*)

The September crop report is interesting in its bearing upon our ability to export foodstuffs to our allies. The Government's former estimate of the crop is increased by 15,000,000 bushels, to 668,000,000, which exceeds by 28,000,000 last year's yield. Probably there will be a small addition in the final report. How much can be exported to our allies? It is estimated that under normal conditions 620,000,000 bushels are required for home consumption and seed. This would leave a surplus of 48,000,000, but we shall send much more across the Altantic.

In the last few months consumption here has been reduced, owing to the appeals and arguments of Mr. Hoover. All our churches and fraternal societies are earnestly engaged in urging that the quantity used be cut down in in order the needs of our war partners may be satisfied. Probably the reduction will exceed 100,000,000 bushels, and we shall be able to export at least 150,000,000 in the crop year. Our European allies will look to other countries for about 540,000,000, and will hope to receive 300,000,000 from the United States and Canada. It is a reasonable prediction that they will not be disappointed.

Our wheat supplies are under control. Exports to European neutrals have been checked. The effect of the embargo is seen in the record of weekly shipments from the two countries. The average was 8,000,000 bushels in the six weeks immediately preceding July 15, and it has declined to 3,000,000 for the following seven weeks. Australia has a stored surplus of more than 15,000,000 bushels waiting for ships. Large new crops are coming on there and in Argentina. Our allies will have the wheat they need.

The greatest corn crop ever known is promised 3,258,000,000 bushels, or 665,000,000 more than were harvested last year. Frost may cause a slight reduction, but the yield will be without precedent. This great supply will promote gains in livestock. Last year we had 356,000,000 bushels of potatoes; the reported quantity this year is 550,000,000, and this does not include the garden output, which has been multiplied by three. In a large majority of the products in the Government's list the estimated yields very considerably exceed those of one year ago. For ourselves there will be abundance, if wheat be excepted, and much can be spared for our associates in the war. All that is harvested should be saved. It will be useful here or abroad.

Japan Plans to Produce Her Own Steel

With America's steel embargo and the prospects for its removal not especially bright, all the leading shipbuilding companies in Japan are making strenuous preparations to obtain this much needed material from other sources. Orders for steel and iron shipbuilding materials which had been placed with various steel mills in America before that country announced its embargo amounted to 463,000 tons, according to a recent investigation of the Department of Communications. As the average price of one ton of shipbuilding materials is Yen 400, Japan's order for these steel and iron necessaries amounted approximately to Yen 185,200,000. Among the shipbuilding firms which were hit hardest as a result of the steel embargo is the Asano Shipbuilding Company, which has just been established and has been acquiring practically all of its steel and iron materials from Amererica. When Mr. Asano visited America two years ago, he signed contracts with various steel mills in Pittsburg and other cities for steel and iron shipbuilding materials valued at Yen 12,000,000. Through Mr. Avery, his representative in the United States, Mr. Asano placed another order early this summer. But as many of the ships which are now building at his shipyards are for England and France, negotiations are now going on satisfactorily with the Washington officials to obtain licenses for the future exports of steel from America. Mr. Asano however, is not going to depend on America if he can help it and is now contemplating the establishment of a large steel mill close to his shipbuilding company in which he will invest Yen 5,000,000. When this mill is ready, Mr. Asano will be able to obtain materials without importing them from the United States.—*Japan Advertiser.*

Commercial and Financial Notes

The Henry Ford Motor Company has presented to the Red Cross Society motors, etc., to the value of G$500,000 for use in France.

Experiments are being made in England to determine whether wattle bark, after it has been used by tanners, can be utilized in the making of paper. Large quantities of the bark are now on hand.

A fine of approximately G.$27,500 is reported to have been imposed on George Thompson, a Lincolnshire, (England) farmer for selling potatoes above the maximum price fixed by the British Food controller.

According to recent dispatches from London, British corporations, which have in the past loaned about G.$110,000,000 on Southern American cotton and farm lands, are now asking for payment owing to the need of the money at home.

On September 11, the American government extended a further credit of G.$55,000,000 to Italy, thus bringing the total credit that has been extended to that country to G.$255,000,000 and the total of all loans granted by America to the Allied nations up to G.2,321,400,000.

A strike began October 22 in the Japanese-owned Shanghai Cotton Mill, at 90 Yangtszepoo Road involving 2,500 employes. The strike started when 135 men and women employed in the spinning room refused to assume takes which they said were more difficult than usual. The night shift of 135 more also refused to take up the work.

Payment was made on September 13 through the Bank de la Nacion of G.$11,200,000 discount notes of the Argentine government sold in the American market. The notes were part of an issue of G.$16,800,000 which were placed through J. P. Morgan and Company and the Guaranty Trust Company. At one time this year the obligations of Argentine in the United States amounted to G.$60,000,000, but has now been reduced, it is said, to G.$20,000,000.

Seven Japanese shipping magnates, each of whom has made millions in the spectacular rise of Japanese shipping, have combined to form a $20,000,000 corporation to ply steamers between the Orient and San Francisco. Six of the Company's large freight steamers have already left Japan for San Francisco. The intention is to maintain a regular run between the Orient and the Pacific Coast at the rate of two a month. Six 10,000 ton freighters now building for the Company will be on the run beginning next January.

From a fortune of Yen 50,000,000 to a debt of Yen 100,000,000 is the record of the latest fall of a "narikin," Kazo Yamaguchi, a cotton speculator of Osaka, who started speculating in the product early in the war and by his methods had succeeded in cornering nearly all of the cotton staple in Japan. When the market dropped recently the narikin saw the beginning of the end and his friends attempted to bolster up his holdings, but in vain. The ruin of the Osaka cotton man is supposed to have affected the market considerably, his collapse bringing a relief to the general buying public.

The freight situation across the Pacific from China ports has eased off considerably during the past week or so and at present more tonnage is offering than there is demand for. The present high silver exchange is not propitious for exporters to send goods to America. Transpacific freight rates have been reduced on tea by the Freight Bureau from G $55. to G$45 per ton of 40 cubic feet, and the outside lines offer freight at still lower figures. On the China coast things are fairly active. A number of boats are on the berth for New York via Panama,

When you think

of

Szechwan Province

Think of

WIDLER & COMPANY

Chungking, West China
Born 1915—Still Existing

details as to sailing being available on application to the steamship agents.

The principal obstacle which Shanghai importers encounter at the present time is the difficulty their suppliers in America have in getting permits to export: Shippers, in America big and little, according to the New York Times, are having a hard time of it accustoming themselves to wartime regulation in the matter of export licenses as provided for under the provisions of the espionage law. In addition to the President's original list of articles for which licenses must be applied for, hardly a week has passed since the law was put into operation without an extension of the list for which licenses are imperative. Early in September the Exports Administrative Council finally reached the conclusion that a license was required for every article of commerce. The chief grievance of the shipper in America is the unexplained delay met with in notifying whether applications for licenses are to be granted or denied.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Capt. and Mrs. Philipps, Jr., U. S. A. Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Gary, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Drake, New York; L. G. Cousins; Mr. and Mrs. Tomkin, Yokohama; B. T. Davis; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Leonard, New York; E. C. Williams, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. L. M, Rodrigens, Kobe; Mrs. E. M. Benny, Manila; A. S. Gideon, Manila; R. H. Smith, U. S. A; F. E. McCammon, U. S. A; Capt. S. W. Winfree, U. S. A. Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Babcock, Soochow; W. L. Darling, St, Paul; E. P. Schannon, Middleton; Neuwird, Russia; Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Wilson, Hankow; E. W. Banckham, Hankow; J.D. Bick, Kalgan; C.A. H. Wesberburge, Tsingtau; Miss M. Clarke, Honkong; A. B. Moulder, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Allan; J. W. Bolscken, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, U. S. A.; W. W. Campbell, Yokohama; A. Teranishi, Hankow; E. Fos, Tsinanfu; S. Dunn, Vladivostock; Mrs. E. McMillan, Yokohama; W. A. Dow, Hankow; F. H. Leckwitk; Mr. and Mrs. E. Picca, Hankow.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mrs. J. B. Powell and daughter and Miss Margaret Powell, Colombia, Mo.; W. V. Curtis; Mr. and Mrs. B. V. Exter, Yokohama; K. Yukawa, Osaka; M. Oshima, Osaka; S. Burton, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Hongkong; Mrs. Marges, Tientsin; Miss L. Troker; T. Harman, Chefoo; G. L. Brander, London; Mrs. McLead; O. Lee, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cobbst; Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Nankivel, New York; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. D'Eca; Miss E. Catneiro; C. B. Sah; Peinqnil; Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Little, Shanghai; C. Brooke; Dairen; Richie and child; Nanking; Madame De Journal and 2 children, Hankow; M. Schultz, Chefoo; Capt. Duen; Capt. W. N. Kiemsdijk.

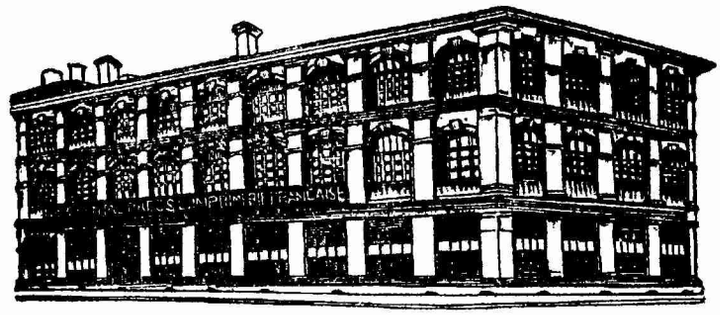
The following guests have registered at Kalee Hotel during the week: Emilio Ruhstaller, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. C. Poskitt and 2 children, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. C. Emburger; L. Maurin, Foochow; Miss Kate Landers; Capt. and Mrs. C. Campbelll, Hongkong; J. E. Nolte, Japan; Mrs. and Mrs. E.C. McCulloch; Dr. and Mrs. J.Y. Woo, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale, Tientsin; F. Hohnke, Tsingtau; Racburn, Hankow; M. Ch. Gureitz, Harbin; A. Salvesen, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Dianantidis and baby, Vladivostock; H. J. Frwin, Hankow; Saluesen, Nanking; Mizaguchi, Hongkong.

THE ORIENTAL PRESS

LARGEST FOREIGN PRINTING OFFICE

IN

SHANGHAI



VIEW OF THE ORIENTAL PRESS OFFICES AND WORKS

NO ORDER IS TOO SMALL TO DESERVE OUR BEST ATTENTION OR TOO LARGE FOR OUR CAPACITY

113-115 AVENUE EDWARD VII *TELEPHONE No. 356*

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Steamers—Ecuador, Venezuela, Colombia 14,000 Tons.

San Francisco-Shanghai

VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU ALSO MANILA AND HONGKONG.

Modern Equipment—over-head fans, no upper berths, one and two-berth state-rooms only. Safety of passengers our first consideration.

Tickets interchangeable with T.K.K. and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Further information regarding freight and passage apply to

B. C. HAILE, AGENT

1-B NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI. (PALACE HOTEL BLDG) TEL. 5056

"TASCO"

"Pacific" SANITARY Products

The use of sanitary plumbing is rapidly growing in Shanghai and we are glad to be so closely associated with that growth.

The great use of PACIFIC SANITARY MANUFACTURING COMPANY PRODUCTS in the Orient is due to the high quality of the product.

PACIFIC bathtubs, lavatories and toilets have three coats of enamel backed on an iron base that is selected and tested as the metals of an automobile.

It is well-known in the United States that the minerals entering into PACIFIC WARE enamel are the best obtainable.

Every architect in Shanghai knows these facts. Ask him to specify PACIFIC products.

AMERICAN SALES CORPORATION

IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS.

North China Ins. Bldg.—Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads Telephone No. 1437.

G. S. MORSE—General Manager.

The Share Market.

RUBBERS Official only	Closing Quotations, Week End. Oct. 19	Last Quotation, Fri. Oct. 26	Business Done in Shares During Week High	Low	Net Chg.
Anglo Dutch	4.90	4 60	4.60	4.60	—
Anglo Java	10.¼	10	10	10	—
Batu Anam	1	1.05	1.05	1.05	—
Bukit	3.90	3.50	3.50	3.50	—
Ching	-¼	3.50	2.50	2.50	—
Dominion	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	—
Gula	6 65	7¼	7¼	7¼	—
Java Consolidated	19.½	17¾	13¼	17¾	—
Kota Bahroe	7.90	8	8	8	—
Repah	1	97½	97½	97½	—
Samagaga	0.95	0.90	0.95	0.90	—05
Shai. Klebang	1.05	0.95	0.95	0.95	—
Shai. Pahany	1.41	1 50	1.50	1.50	—
Sua Manggis	7	7	7	7	—
Tanah Merah	1.07½	1.07½	1.07½	1.07½	—
Tebong	19¾	19	19	19	—
Ziangbe	5.10	5¼	5¼	5¼	—

BANKS, INDUSTRIALS, INS. COTTONS, LANDS, ETC.

Yangtsze Ins	185	205	205	205	—
Ewo Cotton (Pref)	90	95	95	95	—
Shai. Cotton	114	114	114	114	—
Shanghai Tug	18	21	21	21	—
Kothien Tug	34	36	36	36	—
Telephone	80	82	82	81	+1
Shai. Dock	72½	75	75	73	+2
S & H. wharf	62½	68	68	68	—

EXCHANGE

Bar Silver	42⅜	41⅞	42⅝	41⅞
T. T. on London	3/9½	3/11½	3/11½	3/9½
Sov. Bnk. Buy. Rt.	5.27	5.05	5.27	5.21
Gold $ Bnk. Buy. Rt. T.	1.09	1.07	1.09	1.07
Mexican	72.3	72.3		
Native Int.	12	11	15	08

LONDON RUBBER QUOTATIONS

Spot	2/8	2/9	2/9	2/8½
Forward	2/9⅜	2/10½	2/10½	2/9¾
Tendency	Dull	Firms.		Firm.

CLOSING OF TRANSFER BOOKS & DIVIDENDS.

Share	Period	Dividend
Gula	31/10 to 12/11	1/6 less income Tax=5/=1/1½ net
Dominion	31/10 to 5/11	0.50
Tebong	4/11 to 20/11	0.50
N. China Ins.	19/10 to 30/10	15/-@4/0⅝=3.70
See Kee	22/10 to 5/11	0.30
Senawang	23/10 to 30/10	0.50
Cheng	26/10 to 31/10	0.20

R. A. CURRY

Shanghai Stock Exchange

Tel. 450—Office Union Bldg.

Tel. 3421.

THE BANK OF CHINA

GOVERNMENT BANK

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL: $60,000,000.00 PAID UP CAPITAL: $10,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches and Sub-Branches:

PEKING, Kalgan, Sanfang, Pahsien, Lutai, Chohsien, Miyun, Tsinghsihsien, Tungchow, Haitien. TIENTSIN, Paotingfu, Shuntehfu, Lwanhsien, Tangshan, Tsanhsien, Chihsien, Tzechow, Potochen. Shihkiachwang. HANKOW, Ichang, Shash, Wusuen. CHANGSHA, NANKING, Soochow, Chingkiang, Yanchow, Tsingkiangpo, Wusih, Hsuchowfu, Siakwan, Nantnngchow. ANKING, Panfow, Tatung, Luichow, Suanchang, Tsongyan, Yunchow, Wuyih, Pochow. TSINANFU, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Teanghsien, Tsining, Ckowtaun, Waiming (Wutung), Linshi, Weihsien, Lingsinhsien, Taianfu, Sangyuan, Lungkow, Yehsien, Jaohsien. KAIFENG, Changteh, Tencheng (Lewanhe), Chowkiakow, Yuhsien (Yuchow) Kweite, Taokow, Honanfu. CHANGCHUN, Antung, Chinhsien (Chinchowfu), Dalny, Harbin, Hulan, Kirin, Kunchuling, Liaoyuanchow, Mukden, Newchang, Shanghaikwan, Sifeng, Tiehling, Tsitsihar, Sinminfu, Herhe, Tionan, Luishowying, Liaoyang, Kwangning, Kaiping, Tsangho, Payien, Suihah, Takushan, Tatungo, Ninkuta. FOOCHOW, Amoy, Santuao, Nankiang, Siahankia, Lungen, Changchowfu, Pucheng, Yenpingfu, Chuanchowfu, Kienao, CANTON, Swatow, Kongmoon, Shiuchow, Kiungchow, Namyung, Pakhei, Hokow, Taileung, Paksha, Shiuhing, Howlik. HANGCHOW, Haimen, Huchowfu, Kashing, Lanchi, Ningpo, Shaohingfu, Wenchow. TAIYUANFU, Kweihwating, Sinkianshien, Yuncheng, Paotchen, Fenchen. CHUNKING, Tzeliutsing, Luchow, Chentu, Wanghsien, Wutungchio. SIANFU, Sanyuanhsien, Tungkwan, Hanchunfu, Tenshe, Shanghe. NANCHANG, Kiukiang, Kanchow, Yunchow, Kianfu, Kintehchen.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3, Hankow Road

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits. Terms on application. Every description of banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home exchange.

New Books and Publications

The Common Aims of Great Britain and America

The English-Speaking Peoples. By George Louis Beer. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1917.

This is a statesmanlike book. In its grasp of the ends to be wished for, in its perception of present realities, and in the caution of its conclusions, Mr. Beer's book differs essentially and completely both from those forecasts of the future which are more or less frankly Utopian and from the desperately opportunistic proposals which the present world-crisis has called forth from certain would-be practical idealists. Although his style is of the plainest (in both senses of the word), the author possesses an unusual power of extracting fundamental truths from a great mass of conflicting facts.

"When one surveys the entire course of historical evolution, it becomes clear that the only way in which law and justice have been established in the relations of group to group has been by the integration of ever larger and larger political aggregates. When this process is voluntary it distinctly spells success." The real question then, as Mr. Beer sees it, is whether the time is growing ripe for a *voluntary* association of unprecedented size.

Economic causes will, of course, affect the result, and these are fully and acutely discussed in the chapter upon "Economic Interdependence." In this chapter is

fairly estimated both the integrating effect of economic interrelations and their opposite tendency when war, or the threat of it, compels recognition of the fact that a nation which is in theory purely self-regarding should also be economically self-sufficing. On this whole much-confused question of "neo-mercantilism" in international affairs the author is peculiarly clear. He reaches the conclusion that so far as economic conditions are concerned there will exist no formidable obstacles to a closer union of the English speaking races after the war.

Quite different in tone is Mr. Beer's plea for a closer union among the English-speaking peoples of the world from the once popular cry of Anglo- Saxon dominance. There is here no implication of racial superiority or of imperialism in the discredited sense of the word. But when all due allowances have been made for differences of sentiment and situation, it remains a demonstrable fact that physically, economically, and spiritually, the United States is in the closest contact with the countries composing the so-called British Empire. On the one hand, it is clear that no nation today can safely stand absolutely alone; that America has successfully maintained comparative isolation for so long is due in no small degree to British policy and to the British Navy. On the other hand, "a general alliance with the whole [Entente] would apparently be inadvisable, as the United States wisely does not want to be drawn deeply into the welter of European politics. Nor would such an arrangement effectively safeguard the two chief American policies, the Monroe Doctrine aud Chinese integrity. For essentially the same reasons an alliance with France is out of the question. . . . The future security of France and also that of Italy and Belgium could be served as well by an alliance of the United States with the British Commonwealth."

In so far as essential interests and ideals are concerned, the United States and Great Britain are at one. Both need control of the sea; both desire the peace of the world; both desire to escape the burdens of militarism. Both are essentially democratic. In fact, the spirit and purpose of British "imperialism," as defined by Lord Milner in an address delivered to a Canadian audience in 1908, is strikingly akin to that of Abraham Lincoln. On the whole the plain facts of the case when fully set forth are such as to arouse enthusiasm; but it should not be forgotten that a limited alliance of America with the British Empire is advocated by Mr. Beer no more upon sentimental grounds than upon grounds of selfish interest. The chief object of such an alliance would be "to make the world safe for democracy."

Apart from its particular thesis, the book will prove valuable for its broad and illuminating criticism of such general ideas as that of nationality, and of such programmes or proposals as pan-Americanism and the League to Enforce Peace.—*The North American Review.*

Shanghai Accurately Described

The Gateway to China, by Mary Ninde Gamewell. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co.

Any one who wishes to gain a correct idea of a Chinese city, in these days, should by all means read this very attractive book of Mrs. Gamewell's. She knows her subject well, and gives most accurate and life-like descriptions of the situation of Shanghai and the actual conditions which prevail in the city. The opening sentence of the preface gives some idea of the value of the work: "Shanghai is a little world, where all China in miniature may be studied at close range."

The book deals with the Chinese from every province, who drift into the city, retaining in a great degree their own customs and traditions; and with the people of the town, who are changing and adopting new ways and new business methods. Shanghai was originally a "Mart of the Sea," as its name indicates, but it is now sixty miles inland, owing to the great Yangtze-kiang having deposited the soil brought down by its floods. The city has grown by leaps and bounds, until now it has a native population of over a million and about twenty-one thousand resident foreigners. "It is the national headquarters of missionary work, the chief seat of commerce, the home of progress, in short, the nerve centre of China, whose influence reaches out to the remotest corners of the land." "Shanghai faces problems and dangers peculiar to the Orient, but her future is bright with the promise of boundless development."

The foreign element is in control of the government, and rules through the "Municipal Council" and the "Mixed Court." Careful sanitary rules, and an efficient police force make the city a safe one in which to live. The British have brought with them their love of sports, and horse-racing, and have a fine park and public recreation grounds. It seems like a dream to read of "Bubbling Well Road" with its handsome residences and its well-paved surface, where automobiles flash up and down, full of happy merry-making Chinese. There are eight hundred motor cars in Shanghai. It is pleasant too to read that the finest street in the French Concession is now called "Avenue Joffre."

There is a delightful description of the public market, which covers a whole block and is clean and well kept, with a good supply of running water. Very vivid pictures are given of the streets, the shops, the boats and the schools. Housekeeping problems are discussed in a bright vivacious way, which reminds one of *Chinese Characteristics.* But the most astonishing chapter is the one entitled "A Wizard Publishing House," which tells of Chinese industry and enterprise in founding a great printing establishment which would do credit to Britain or America. The story of the rapid growth and development of this publishing house reads like a tale from the Arabian Nights.

It is a fascinating story of the modest beginning of three young Christian Chinese with two small printing presses in 1897, and the wonderful growth of the work until now. "The Commercial Press" has eighteen hundred employees, with forty branch offices in China, and a thousand selling agencies in other countries where Chinese settlers are found. If the Chinese can establish such a plant as this, it seems as though they could do anything in a commercial line.

The concluding chapters of the book deal with customs old and new, Chinese successes in social service and the romance and pathos of the mills. The very last chapter is on Protestant Missions in China—including the China Inland, the London Missionary Society, the Presbyterian and Episcopal Boards, the Baptists and Methodists. The story of their work is briefly given, but it is graphic and attractive. The book is well worth reading, as it unites solid information with a life-giving touch of presentation.—*Woman's Work.*